

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



© NO. 4. ©

1888 — ESTABLISHED 1856. — 1889



FRUIT TREES,

EVERGREENS,

ROSES, Etc.,

FOR FLORIDA AND COAST BELT
OF SOUTHERN STATES.



FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

AUGUSTA, GA.



P. J. BERCKMANS,
PROPRIETOR.

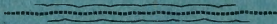
“Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1888, by P. J. BERCKMANS, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.”

© SHIPPING FACILITIES. ©

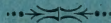


OUR Packing Houses cover an area of 4,300 square feet, and are supplied with every appliance tending to economize labor and reach as near perfection in packing as possible. A thoroughly trained set of men, many having been twenty years in our employ, are entrusted with this labor.

Augusta has seven trunk lines of railroad and their connections; four other railroads are now in course of construction. This, in connection with several lines of steamboats plying upon the Savannah river, affords us unsurpassed shipping facilities. The low rates of freight which we have secured from these transportation companies, enable us to lay down our products at a trifling advance upon catalogue rates in the most distant sections of the U. S. At an additional cost of from one and a half to two and a half cents per tree, the latter can be laid down in the most remote sections of Texas, and at New Orleans, at from one-half to one cent above first cost.

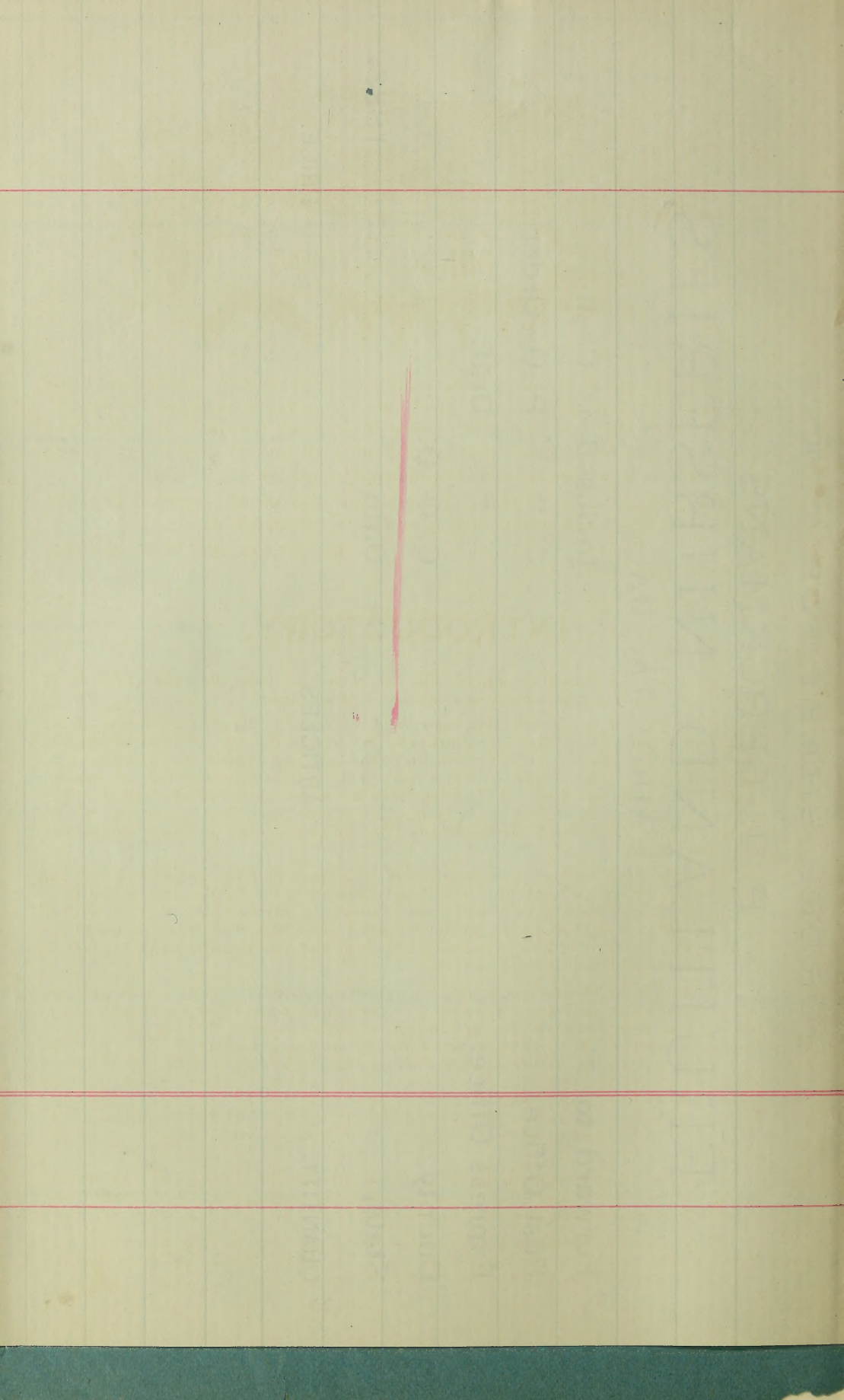


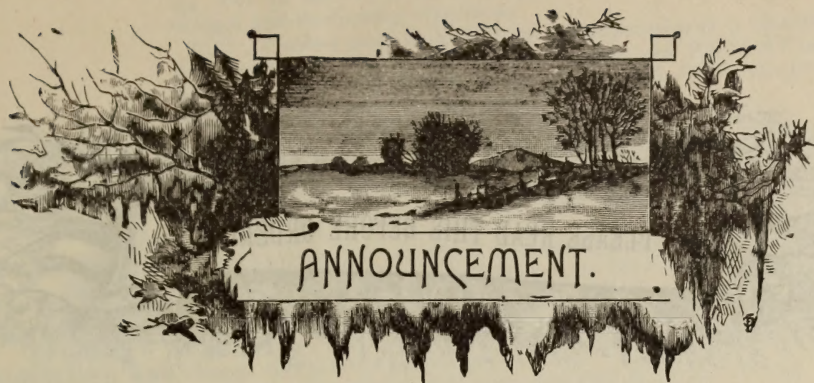
© TO OUR PATRONS. ©



WE DESIRE it to be distinctly understood that *we have no connection whatever with any other Nursery or employ* **Traveling Agents**, and that our **RESPONSIBILITY** for any business transaction extends only to persons **purchasing direct from the Nursery**. Dealers purchasing from us sell upon their own responsibility. We likewise disclaim any liability for results arising from defective planting or at improper seasons, or from subsequent faulty treatment and cultivation, and are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage rising from any failure thereof. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees or plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for said trees or plants that prove untrue. Our reputation for upright dealing, and the uniform high standard of quality of our products, the results of a thirty years' business career, is our only guarantee to our customers.

1038





I take pleasure in announcing to the public that, in the conduct of the business, I have associated with me my sons, Louis A. Berckmans, Robert C. Berckmans and Prosper J. A. Berckmans, Jr., who have received a practical and thorough training in every branch of Horticulture, and being familiar with every detail of our business by several years active participation in it, are therefore eminently equipped for their pursuit.

The ownership of the "Fruitland Nurseries," and of all property connected therewith, as well as the former firm name remaining, however, as heretofore in me.

P. J. BERCKMANS.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 1, 1888.

INTRODUCTORY.

"Fruitland" is situated on a high ridge west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, on the Washington Road (continuation of Broad street).

In the tract of nearly 400 acres, are soils of every variety found in this section of the State, thus enabling every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions. The nurseries have been owned and conducted by the same management since 1857, and during the *thirty-three years* of their existence their products have invariably been of uniform quality and highest standard. Our foreign trade has of late years increased rapidly. We refer with pleasure to this feature of our business, as our products are sent to Australia, China, Japan, the East Indies, Brazil, Bermudas, the West Indies and every section of Europe and the United States.

Upwards of two hundred acres are now used for Nursery purposes, seventy-five acres for Orchards and Ornamental grounds. Our long experience in the business has enabled us to test innumerable varieties of fruits and plants, and we may therefore claim that the stock of *Trees and Plants in point of quality, variety and perfect adaptability to the Southern climate and Southern fruit growers, together with healthy growth, large size and low prices*, is equal to that of any similar establishment in the United States.

Having, for many years past, noticed the numerous failures in Florida and on the coast belt of Georgia with fruits introduced there from more elevated and colder sections, my attention was long since drawn to the introduction of special varieties of fruits originated in Isothermal zones as likely to ensure more successful results. As such new fruits came into my possession, from time to time, the first trees propagated were sent to competent Horticulturists in various portions of Florida, with a view to test their merits there. From the numerous results of these experiments, which have been conducted for a series of years, some dating as far back as 1858, I have selected a number of varieties of fruits, whose *perfect adaptability to the Orange growing zone of Florida and the sea coast belt of Georgia can be confidently relied upon*.

Every tree which we offer in this list has been grown in our Nurseries on high upland, and for size and vigor of growth, as well as being perfectly matured before being sent out, we unhesitatingly guarantee them to be of superior quality.

To our numerous friends in Florida, whose liberal patronage for more than twenty-five years has been steadily on the increase, we return our sincere thanks, and hope that our efforts in securing reliable fruits for their benefit will be acceptable.



ORDERING.

Write your orders plainly upon the Order Sheet attached to the Catalogue.

A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., to enable us to direct our answers properly. The same name should always be used.

EXECUTION OF ORDERS.

All orders are executed as promptly as possible after the opening of the forwarding season. In the height of the season it is a matter of extreme exertion to fill orders within forty-eight hours after reception, and we would suggest to our customers the following hints, which we hope will prove satisfactory, as they will assist us very much in the dispatch of business:

SUBSTITUTION.

In ordering, state whether standard or dwarf trees are desired, and if the age or style, or varieties named, cannot be furnished, state whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, etc., may be substituted. *We never substitute unless authorized to do so.* In case our supply of any particular variety is exhausted—which will happen in the most extensive establishments—we make it a rule to return the money, unless authorized to fill out the order with other varieties.

ORDER EARLY.

Orders are often sent in too late to enable us to fill them, or to notify parties in time to allow them to get supplied elsewhere. We, therefore, solicit early orders, which are filed as received, and filled in rotation. Usually we commence taking up trees by the 5th of November, and the forwarding season lasts until the middle of March. Plants grown in pots can be forwarded at any time of the year; Strawberry Plants from October to March.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Give plain and particular directions for marking and shipping packages. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases *the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after proper shipment, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarders alone must be held responsible.* Carrier's receipts will be taken and sent to our customers in all possible cases.

PREPAYMENT OF FREIGHT.

This being required by Railroad companies here, when shipped to points beyond their lines, a remittance sufficient to cover freight charges must be made in every instance before orders are forwarded. Freight charges on trees or plants forwarded by Express need not be prepaid. (For rates of railroad freight see cover page).

PACKING.

Trees and Plants are packed with the utmost care, so as to insure their safe carriage to great distances.

Orders to amount of \$5 are packed free of charge. Cost of boxes or bales will be charged on orders below that amount. The charge is from 25 to 50 cents, according to size of box or bale.

LIMIT OF SHIPPER'S RISKS.

We guarantee every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition and fully graded to standard when leaving our hands, but after delivery in the hands of forwarders all losses resulting from delays in transit are at the risk of purchaser. All orders are delivered free of charge at Express Office or R. R. depots in Augusta.

**TERMS, AND
C.O.D. ORDERS.**

Cash with the Order, or C. O. D. (collect on delivery) by Express, collecting charges to be paid by the consignee.

Large orders can be forwarded by the ordinary freight lines, and will be consigned to ourselves. The Bill of Lading endorsed to parties ordering will be sent C. O. D. by Express, thus reducing heavy Express charges and facilitating collections.

C. O. D. orders must invariably be accompanied with a remittance for half the amount of the order. The Express and Railroad Companies hold us responsible for freight charges on all such shipments, hence our friends will recognize the necessity of this rule.

REMITTANCES.

Preferred in drafts on New York or Augusta, payable to our order, or wherever convenient, by Post Office Order. Money sent through the mail or by postal note is in all cases at sender's risk. When Post Office Orders cannot be procured send the money in a Registered Letter.

**ENCLOSING
MONEY.**

Count everything you put in your letter, checks, money orders, stamps, or whatever it is in, and state fully in your letter what the amount is.

**TREES and PLANTS
IN LARGE
QUANTITIES AND
SPECIAL VARIETIES.**

Estimates for such will be given on application.

Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, will be billed as follows:

50 trees of a class at 100 rates; less than 50 at per 10 rates.
500 at 1,000 rates; less than 500 at 100 rates.

**RESERVING
TREES.**

Orders for trees to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season, must in every instance be paid for in full at time of ordering. We trust that the necessity of this rule will be obvious to all our friends.

**NO
TREES or PLANTS
SENT BY MAIL.**

The labor and time required to properly prepare trees for mailing during our busy season, together with frequent insufficient remittances for postage, are inadequate to the returns, and compel us to respectfully decline this class of orders.

**EXTRA TREES OR
PLANTS.**

It is our practice to always add some additional trees or plants commensurate with the extent of the order. This is a matter which must be left to our discretion, as we cannot take notice of requests naming certain varieties which are to be sent gratis with the order.

**ATTENTION TO
CUSTOMERS.**

It is our earnest desire that all the requirements and directions of our customers be scrupulously attended to by our assistants, and we practice the utmost personal supervision to see that it is carried out. We would therefore respectfully request that we be informed if at any time there is cause for dissatisfaction, that we may have it rectified at the earliest possible moment.

**WHAT WE
CANNOT SUPPLY.**

Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Flower, Vegetable, or Tree Seeds, Horticultural Implements, Flower Pots, Books, Labels, Wire, Rustic Work, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Gladioli, Lilies, Pansies, Violets, and other plants which can be kept in stock but a short period.

Orders for some of the above-named articles are received almost daily, and much needed correspondence may be avoided if our friends will kindly omit such items from their orders.

No Tree Peddlers or Traveling Agents Employed.**ANSWERS TO
CORRESPONDENTS.**

We are in constant receipt of numerous letters asking for information upon horticultural subjects. These we cheerfully answer personally so far as time will permit; but, as the demands upon our time are numerous, especially at certain seasons of the year, we earnestly request correspondents to state each question plainly and separately, leaving a blank space after each query sufficient for an answer. A stamp to prepay postage is expected with such letters.

PUBLICATIONS.

To persons seeking information upon horticultural subjects we cheerfully recommend the following publications.

The Rural New Yorker, \$2 per annum, weekly; 34 Park Row, N. Y.
The American Agriculturist, \$1.50 per annum, monthly; 751 Broadway, N. Y.

The American Garden, \$2 per annum, monthly; E. H. Libbey, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

The Southern Cultivator, \$1.50 per annum, monthly; Atlanta, Ga.
The Florida Dispatch, \$2.00 per annum, weekly; Jacksonville, Fla.
The American Florist \$1 per annum, semi-monthly; Chicago.
Popular Gardening, \$1 per annum, monthly; 202 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Horticultural Art Journal, with colored plates, \$3 per annum; Rochester, N. Y.

GEORGIA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Special attention of fruit growers and amateurs is called to the Catalogue of the GEORGIA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. This Catalogue gives lists of the most valuable varieties of Fruits susceptible of being successfully cultivated in each main geographical region of the State, and is annually corrected and revised by the Society. The transactions of the Society's Annual Session are furnished to the members of the Association. Annual membership fee, \$2.

Address

T. L. KINSEY, Secretary,
SAVANNAH, GA.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

APPLES—Standard	20 feet each way.
“ Dwarf	4 to 6 feet each way.
PEARS—Standard	20 feet each way.
“ Dwarf	10 to 15 feet each way.
PEACHES.....	15 to 20 feet, according to soil.
CHERRIES, PLUMS, Etc.....	15 to 20 feet each way.
GRAPES—Concord, Ives, Clinton, Hartford, etc.....	10 feet each way.
Delaware	8 feet each way.
Scuppernon, Flowers, and others of same type, 20 to 30 feet in the row, and the rows 10 to 20 feet apart, according to quality of soil.	

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART.

DISTANCES APART EACH WAY.	NO. OF PLANTS.	DISTANCES APART EACH WAY.	NO. OF PLANTS.
1 foot	43,560	12 feet.....	302
2 feet	10,890	14 “	222
3 “	4,840	15 “	193
4 “	2,722	16 “	170
5 “	1,742	18 “	134
6 “	1,210	20 “	108
7 “	888	25 “	69
8 “	680	30 “	48
9 “	537	35 “	35
10 “	435	40 “	27

CATALOGUES.

The following Catalogues will be mailed free on application :

No. 1.—DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, etc., issued in August.

No. 2.—SPRING CATALOGUE of Bedding and Greenhouse Plants, etc., issued in February.

No. 3.—WHOLESALE CATALOGUE for Nurserymen and Dealers only, issued in July.

No. 4.—FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS, adapted to Florida and coast belt of the Southern States, issued in August.

P. J. BERCKMANS,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Preparation of the Soil.

The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry, or made so by drainage. Sow cow peas in Spring and turn under with a two-horse plow, followed by a sub-soil plow, during August or September. Lay off the rows at required distances and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton seed and stable manure compost well decomposed. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

Selection of Trees.

For this climate experience has taught us that one year old trees, of thrifty growth, are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such a tree can be removed from the Nursery with all its roots; whereas a two or three year old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well rooted trees, instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many sound roots to a tree and as little head as possible.

Preparation of the Tree.

Before planting remove all broken roots. Cut back *one year old Peach or Apple trees* to a naked stem two to three feet high, leave no side branches. *Two years old trees* should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leave the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the Nursery row, except Dwarf Pears and Cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from two to three inches.

Bear in mind it is best to allow the tree to form its head in *its permanent place*, rather than in the Nursery row.

To insure the earliest crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one or two years old trees.

Time of Planting.

In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in Winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will, by the ensuing Spring, have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the Spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted as late here as March, and in some seasons until the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the Fall or early Winter.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

Early ripening varieties are quite successful in the Upper and Western sections of Florida. The periods of maturity are given for Upper Florida.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Standard Trees, 2 and 3 years old, well branched.....	15c.	\$ 1 50	\$12 00	\$100
“ “ 1 year old, 4 to 5 feet, single stem.....	10c.	1 00	8 00	60
Dwarf Trees on Paradise stocks, 1 year from bud.....	20c.	1 75	15 00	
“ “ “ “ 2 and 3 years, extra fine	30c.	2 50	20 00	

SELECT LIST.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Astrachan Red—Large yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom, juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Ripens end of May and early in June. Tree a thrifty and fine grower, bears young and profusely; excellent and profitable early apple.

Carolina Watson—Very large, oblate conical, green, striped with dull red, and a dull red cheek, sweet, crisp and perfumed. Ripe in June; exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, bright yellow, tender, juicy, well flavored, a fine market apple, but, as most yellow apples, is soon bruised and turns black; invaluable in any orchard. End of May, and lasts two to three weeks.

Early Red Margaret—Synonym, *Southern Striped June*. Small to medium, rather flat, skin yellow, with dark red stripes, sub-acid and high flavor. June 1st, and lasts until July 20th.

Family—Medium, conical, brown red and narrow stripes, juicy and highly flavored. Beginning of July, and keeps ripening for six weeks; very productive, and beautiful tree.

Horse—Synonyms, *Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green Horse*, etc. Large, green, acid, fine for cooking and drying, everywhere known. Ripe during June and July; very productive.

Jewett's Best—Large, flat or oblate, yellow, with red cheek, sub-acid, with a rich flavor, very good; tree good grower. Ripe middle of July.

Julian—Medium, conical, yellow, with bright crimson stripes, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, and highly flavored; a beautiful fruit. Ripe beginning of July; productive, and a fine grower.

Kansas Queen—Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality; July; a very attractive variety.

May Pippin—Small, yellow, good quality, ripens first of the season.

Nantahalee—Large, yellow, highly flavored. July 1st.

Pear or Palmer—A native variety, which has been cultivated in Washington and Hancock counties, Ga., for nearly seventy years. The fruit resembles *Rhodes' Orange*, but matures a month earlier, or about the middle of June. Flesh yellowish, coarse grained, sugary and of fair flavor, quality good. Tree of rather slow growth. This is entirely distinct from the Pear Apple of Pennsylvania.

Red June—Medium, conical, deep red, juicy and very productive. June 1st to middle of July.

Rhodes' Orange—Large, conical, red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet, sugary and high aroma. July 1st.

Sweet Bough—Large, yellow, very sweet. Ripe beginning of June; slow grower.

Washington Strawberry—Large, yellow, mottled carmine, flesh yellow, sub-acid, very good. June.

APPLES FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING.

Double Flowering Crab—Flowers double, very fragrant, fruit very small, highly ornamental.

Siberian Crabs—These produce large crops of small fruit, much esteemed for preserving; trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are *Golden Beauty, Red and Transcendent*.

PEARS.

Our list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South. These will ripen through the season and doubtless give satisfaction generally.

Those marked with an asterick (*) are best cultivated as Standard. Dwarf and Standard Trees can, however, be supplied of nearly all the varieties.

PRICES OF TREES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

STANDARD—Two years old.....	40c. each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30 per 100
“ —One year old, very fine.....	25c. each; 2.00 per 10; 18 per 100
DWARF—Two years old, “.....	35c. each; 3.00 per 10; 25 per 100
“ —One year old, “.....	25c. each; 2.00 per 10; 18 per 100

SUMMER PEARS.

***Bartlett**—Large, buttery, melting, rich flavor, very popular. Ripens July.

***Belle Lucrative**—Synonyms, *Seigneur d'Esperen, Fondante d'Automne*. Large, melting, delicious, fine grower, bears abundantly and regularly. July.

Buerre Giffard—Medium, juicy. Middle of June, tree a straggling grower.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, juicy, melting, sometimes a little astringent, fine tree and regular bearer. August.

Beurre Diel—Very large, buttery, rich, vigorous grower. August.

Beurre Superfin—Large, melting, sub-acid, fine tree and regular bearer. August.

Buffum—Small or medium, buttery, sweet and high flavor, productive, tree a compact grower. July.

***Clapp's Favorite**—Large, of very good quality, showy, and becoming quite popular; ripens before the Bartlett.

Doyenne d'Ete—Small, melting, very good, tree a moderate grower. End of May.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—Very large, melting, juicy and well flavored, best on quince, tree vigorous grower, and the most reliable bearer of all our good Pears. Middle of July.

***Flemish Beauty**—Large, melting, sweet, handsome. July.

Howell—Medium, very rich and juicy, a good bearer and fine fruit, tree an open grower. July.

***Lawrence**—Very large, melting, rich, tree a remarkable fine grower, best on standard. July.

***Madeleine**—Small, melting, sweet, very early.

Onondaga—Large, melting and well flavored, tree vigorous. July.

Osband's Summer—Small, very good. Beginning of July; fine grower.

Ott—Small, highly flavored, excellent grower, seedling of Seckle. End of June.

Petite Marguerite—Small, very early, an improvement upon Doyenne d'Ete. Beginning of June.

Philadelphia—Large, melting, very good. Middle of July.

Rostiezer—Medium, juicy and well flavored, tree vigorous, but of open growth. July.

Seckle—Small but exquisite, tree a stout, slow grower. July.

St. Michael Archangel—Large, melting, very good, beautiful pyramidal tree. July.

Stevens' Genesee—Large, round, melting, vigorous grower.

Urbaniste—Large, buttery, very good, moderate grower.

ORIENTAL AND HYBRID VARIETIES.

This class is conspicuous for its remarkable vigor of growth and perfect adaptability to the Southern States. While less liable to *blight* than the older varieties of the European type, they are by no means impervious to its attacks, as the rapidly increasing cases of blight in every section of this and other States testify, and a tree grown from cuttings is no more *blight* proof than a grafted one.

It is asserted that *grafted trees* are worthless, because their *blight* proof properties are then lost. An experience of twelve years in cultivating the *LeConte*, and one of thirty-three years with several of the Chinese and Japanese varieties, should have some weight in our differing with this assertion.

Blight is the result of the appearance of a fungus upon the bark of the tree; this penetrates the tissues, and brings death to the affected parts. Its influence upon the circulation of the sap is thus from an external source and not by absorption through the roots. *LeConte trees* grafted upon thrifty seedling pear stocks show, after ten years trial, as healthy growth as trees grown from cuttings and under similar conditions of culture, with, however one advantage here in favor of grafted trees in arriving sooner at the bearing age, and yielding on an average larger fruit. When cases of blight have occurred, the proportion has been about equal upon grafted trees and upon those grown from cuttings.

Within the past ten years we have disseminated upwards of 200,000 trees of this class with the most satisfactory results to purchasers, as their numerous reports of abundant crops and health of the trees evidence. Our own orchard trees, ranging from four to twelve years

of age, refute every assertion condemning grafted trees. Many trees have doubtless been grown by being grafted upon pieces of apple or quince roots or pear suckers, and as such trees have proven to be worthless from lack of affinity between stock and graft, their failure should be assigned to the proper causes and not to theoretical assertions, which are as untenable as they are unscientific.

TREES OF THIS SECTION ARE ALL STANDARD.

Daimio—Medium, acute pyriform, pale green, washed brown; flesh brittle, subacid; inferior as a dessert fruit, but excellent for canning, very prolific. Matures during September. Trees exceedingly vigorous, and with leaves of extraordinary size.

Garbers—A seedling of *China Sand*, raised by Dr. J. B. Garber, of Pennsylvania. Resembles the Keiffer in size, appearance and quality. Maturity October. Tree of more open growth than Keiffer.

Hawai, or *Sandwich Island*—Medium, round, bergamot shape, good for cooking or canning; very prolific; foliage luxuriant, fine tree. October.

Keiffer's—Origin near Philadelphia, where the original tree, now twenty years old, has not failed to yield a large crop of fruit for fifteen years past. It is a seedling of *China Sand* Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, affecting the ovoid or egg shape; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma quality, good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. The fruit should be gathered during September in this latitude, kept in a cool dark room un-

til mellow, when its quality as a table pear is greatly improved.

LeConte, or *Chinese Pear*—Supposed to be a hybrid between the old *China Sand* Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform, skin smooth, pale yellow, quality very variable, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool dark room or in drawers, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20th to end of August. The tree is of remarkable vigor and rapid growth, foliage dense and luxuriant, hardy everywhere, but of greatest value South. Trees begin to bear fruit when four years old, and should be planted at least twenty feet apart. *LeConte* and *Keiffers* are so far the most desirable varieties of this class, and our stock of trees is exceedingly large. We can supply trees in large quantities at special rates.

Mme. Von Seibold—Large, round, russet, similar in shape to the old *China Sand*. Flesh brittle, juicy, with a peculiar spicy aroma. Quality inferior for table use, unless ripened slowly, when it is better; excellent for canning. Prolific and good grower.

Mikado—Resembles *Daimio*. Excellent for canning.

Smith's—Almost identical with *LeConte* in size, shape and quality, but perhaps a little earlier.

PLUMS.

IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE.

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness.

PRICES OF TREES, UNLESS NOTED.

1 year, very fine, 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15 per 100.

Cumberland—Originated near Augusta from seeds collected upon the Cumberland mountains in 1864. Large; yellow, juicy, sweet, good. Maturity August and Sept.

DeCaradeuc—Medium, round, yellow with brown red cheek, juicy, sweet and of fine flavor. Beginning of June. This variety is doubtless a hybrid between the Chickasaw and an European variety, and is remarkably fine.

Newman's—Medium, bright red, cling, fair quality. Ripens middle of July.

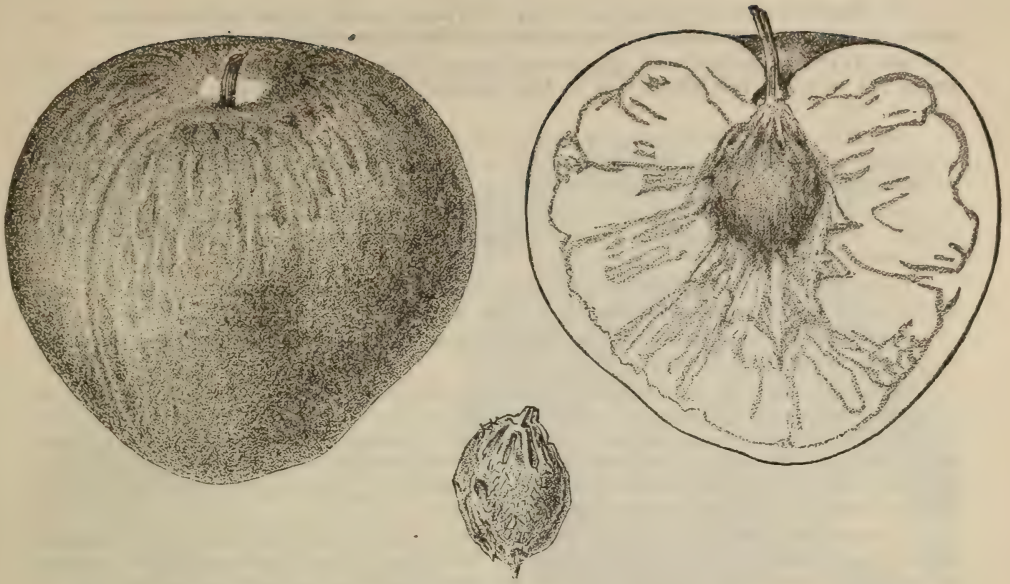
Wild Goose—Large, somewhat oblong, bright vermilion red, juicy, sweet, good quality, cling. Ripens middle of June; a very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer. Most profitable of all. \$100 per 1,000.

Marianna—A native of Texas, as large as Wild Goose, somewhat earlier and of excellent quality. \$100 per 1,000.

Robinson—Origin Indiana, from seed brought from North Carolina and endorsed by the Indiana State Horticultural Society as the best native plum grown in that State. Fruit medium, nearly round, red on yellow ground, sweet, juicy, and of excellent quality; very prolific, and five to ten days later than Wild Goose.

Pottawattamie—A new western variety of the Chickasaw class; early, red, very productive.

N. B.—All these Plums should be picked when they commence coloring and ripened in the house. In three days time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long, the fruit drops and never attains the quality of that which is house-ripened. This gradual ripening allows these varieties to carry perfectly to distant markets.



KELSEY JAPAN PLUM WITH TRANSVERSE SECTION AND PIT AS FRUITED HERE.

JAPAN PLUMS.

This race is as distinct from our native varieties as is the LeConte Pear from the Bartlett. The trees resemble somewhat our vigorous varieties of the Chickasaw type, but the foliage is larger and quite distinct. They are hardy as far North as where the Wild Goose succeeds, and for our Southern States they open a new era in plum culture. Some varieties mature their fruit very early, and will not all succeed outside the orange belt because of their early blooming; but the late ripening sorts bloom at the same time as the Wild Goose, and their fruit being in season when there is a scarcity of other classes, will at once place them among our most valuable products.

Some confusion exists in their nomenclature; it is probable that many of the later introductions from Japan, which so far have not yielded fruit here, may prove to be identical with some varieties already tested, as it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to depend upon the correctness of the descriptions as received with the varieties.

PRICE OF TREES, UNLESS NOTED.

Extra large upon Peach or Plum stocks, each 50c.; \$4.00 per 10.
 Medium " " " " " 25c.; \$2.00 per 10, \$15 per 100.

KELSEY.

Synonyms, from various Japanese growers, *Botankin*, *Togari-Sumomo*, *Hatankiyo*.

[From the Pacific Rural Press, April 28th, 1883.]

" This remarkable plum was imported from Japan in 1871 by the late John Kelsey, of Berkeley, California, whose name has been given to the fruit as a just tribute to the memory of one of California's pioneer leaders in Horticulture, and the first producer of a fruit that has any promise of being one of the greatest acquisitions to our already long list of plums.

The trees at first received little attention, the merits of the fruit not being known. They were allowed to stand in the nursery rows until they fruited, after which they were transplanted to the orchard, where there are at present upwards of one hundred trees, which have been in bearing since 1876, and have never failed to produce all the fruit they could carry.

The following points of excellence are claimed for it:

- 1st. Its wonderful productiveness is unsurpassed by any other plum, either native or foreign.
- 2d. It comes into bearing at the age of two to three years blossoms appearing frequently on yearling trees.

3d. The fruit is of very large size, being from seven to nine inches in circumference, and specimens weighing six and a half ounces each; it has a remarkably small pit.

4th. It is very attractive in appearance, being of a rich yellow, nearly overspread with bright red, with a lovely bloom. It is heart shaped. It ripens from first to last of September.

5th. It is of excellent quality, melting, rich and juicy; its large size renders the paring of the fruit as practicable as the peach, which is quite a novelty, and it excels all other plums for canning.

As a dried fruit it is destined to take the lead, equal to, if not surpassing the best dried prunes. Experiments resulted in yielding nineteen and a half pounds of dried fruit to the 100 pounds of fresh fruit.

In texture it is firm and meaty, and it possesses superior qualities for shipping to long distances; it remains solid longer than any other variety."

Fruit has been produced in almost every section of the South since 1886, and the above description is therefore substantiated.

In order to learn all we could as to the behavior of this fruit since its introduction here by us in 1884, we lately sent out a circular letter to one hundred persons, selected among the most prominent pomologists, and requesting their opinion. The answers to this circular are exceedingly satisfactory, and substantiate every expectation we anticipated in disseminating this fruit. In Florida and the coast belt the period of maturity is during July, but for Middle Georgia it is from August 15th to September.

It should be stated that this fruit bears no relation whatever to the fruit more commonly called Japan Plum in Florida and Louisiana. The latter is the true Japan Medlar, an ever-green tree, and botanically known as the *Eryobothrya Japonica*, or *Mespilus Japonica*.

Botan—Synonyms, *Red Nagate*, *Botankiyo*. Large, round or slightly oblong; yellow nearly covered with bright cherry red and with heavy bloom. Flesh, orange yellow, high flavored, perfumed, rich. End of June to middle of July. Growth quite similar to Kelsey.

Ogon—Synonym, *Yellow Nagate*. Large, round, yellow, flesh firm, sweet, good. Ripens here June 15th, and resembles Imperial Gage in appearance, but foliage and growth very distinct.

VARIETIES OF THE KELSEY TYPE NOT FRUITED HERE SO FAR.

The descriptions are as received from California and Japan growers.

Chabot—Very large, greenish purple.
Long-Fruited—A very strong grower.

Masu, or Large-Fruit—Foliage quite distinct from any of this class.
Shiro-Smomo—Large white, resembles Green Gage.

SATSUMA, or Blood Plum—Synonyms, *Shirata Bene*, *Uwase*, *Yonemomo*.

This is claimed to be the best of all Japan plums. Growth vigorous, bark dark red, leaves green, large; said to produce large and delicious fruit with red flesh and mottled skin. One year old trees, \$1 each. Stock limited.

[From the Pacific Rural Press, August 13, 1887.]

"EDITOR PRESS.—By this mail I send you a box containing samples of the *Blood Plum of Satsuma*, the first tree of which was obtained a year ago last winter. The fruit being the first of the kind ever grown in America, you will no doubt be interested in examining it. I will add that it is nearly six weeks earlier than the Kelsey, firm fleshed as you will see, much larger, of better quality, color and form, it is an early and enormous bearer, and the trees grow with more vigor than any of the other forty-three varieties of Japan plums which I have fruited here. The seed also is the smallest yet seen.

"The plums I send have been picked a week.

"Santa Rosa, California.

LUTHER BURBANK."

"These fruits are exceedingly interesting. The specimens sent are almost globular being $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches around horizontally, and $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches around vertically—thus a shade broader than deep. The color is dark red, almost solid color, except a slightly lighter shade in the suture. The bloom is thin and of a lilac shade. The flesh is dark red—solid color from skin to pit—firm, rather juicy, and of good flavor, pit very small, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

"It seems to us these plums are very desirable. The smallness of the pits of the true Japanese varieties is striking. A plum $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, in diameter with a pit but half an inch, is a point of notice and value."

Yosebe—Round, yellowish, medium early.

OTHER ORNAMENTAL PLUMS.

PRICE, 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15. per 100.

SIMON'S (Prunus Simoni, or Apricot Plum)—Introduced from China at Metz (Alsace-Lorraine) by Mr. Eugene Simon some fifteen years ago, and has been successfully cultivated in various sections of the United States. It is perfectly hardy as far north as Iowa, where it produces fruit freely. Tree of medium height, quite upright in habit, leaves long dark green. Fruit resembles a flattish smooth brick red tomato. Flesh fine apricot yellow, firm, and with a peculiar aromatic flavor. Maturity in France and Iowa during August. Matures here in July.

Good authorities state that, as with most of the Oriental fruits, this reaches its highest perfection in a hot dry summer air. We may, therefore, expect the fruit to be even better here than in Iowa, or in the valley of the Moselle, in France where we saw it during July before maturity, and where it is much esteemed.



PRUNUS SIMONI.

Virgata (?)—This variety has been in our grounds since 1874 and cultivated solely as an ornamental tree. Its small rose colored double flowers of the most symmetrical form makes this tree most conspicuous during February and March. This year, owing to unusually late blooming, an abundant crop of fruit was produced. Fruit small, oblong, orange yellow, with apricot flavor; ripens middle of May, and may prove valuable where the Peen-To peach succeeds. In foliage it partakes of the Apricot. We are not certain that the name under which we have grown it is correct.

Botankio, No. 2—This variety is of the character of the Virgata (?) but with white flowers. The name is evidently incorrect, but until we can ascertain its true one, we retain it temporarily.

PRUNUS PISSARDII (Persian Purple Leaved Plum.)—This is unquestionably the most desirable of all purple leaved trees, as it retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather and its leaves until midwinter. For five years past we cultivated it as an ornamental variety, but to this it adds the merit of producing a fruit of the size and shape of the *De Caradec* plum. Color bright crimson from the time the fruit is set. Only second as to quality if classed for dessert, but desirable for cooking. Maturity middle of June. Very productive, and seems so far entirely free from the attacks of the curculio.

PEACHES.

PRICES OF TREES.

1st size, Purchasers' Selection.....	each 15c. ; per 10 \$1.50; per 100 \$12.00.
2d size, fine trees, Purchasers' selection.....	each 10c. ; per 10 \$1.00; per 100 \$ 8.00.
1st size, where selection is partly left to us.....\$75 per 1,000.
2d size, " " " " ".....\$50 per 1,000.

A sandy loam is most suitable to the Peach, still it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one year old trees cut back to two feet. The trees must be pruned every year by cutting off one-half of the previous year's growth. To prevent the attack of the borer, hill up the tree in April and level off again in November; the hard bark of the body will prevent the insect from puncturing it, and if any eggs are by chance deposited they can be easily removed.

SELECT LIST OF COMMON OR PERSIAN TYPE.

The following have given excellent results in sections of West Florida :

FREESTONES.

Alexander—Above medium, highly colored in clay soils, less in light soils, flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of good quality, adheres to the stone. Matures from May 10th to May 20th in Middle Florida. Trees are remarkably prolific, and bear very young; a most valuable market fruit, as it is the earliest to ripen.

NOTE.—Since the introduction of the Alexander, a very large number of new seedlings have been brought before the Horticultural world. Nearly every one is said to be earlier in maturity or of larger size. After several years of fruiting, the conclusion is that the bulk have a common origin, being, as it is believed, seedlings of Hale's Early, and so near alike in size, flavor, growth, season of maturity, and other characteristics, as to puzzle the best growers to detect any difference between them. They are nearly all reproductions of Alexander. While some varieties may mature earlier in certain localities than others, the result of a series of years has been that these peculiarities are not permanent, but that early maturity is influenced mainly by locality and condition of the weather in May. We have, therefore, discarded the propagation of the following so-called varieties and given precedence to Alexander as best, largest, earliest and best for shipping, viz.:

Alpha, Amsden, Arkansas Traveler, Brice's Early, Brigg's May, Cumberland, Gov. Garland, Honeywell, Musser, Saunders, Waterloo, Wilder, etc., etc.

Amelia—Synonyms, *Stroman's Carolina, Orangeburg, Rayzer's June*, etc. Very large, conical, white, nearly covered with crimson, juicy, melting, vinous, sweet, and of high flavor. Too tender to stand long carriage, but as a Peach for home consumption is truly magnificent. End of June.

Beatrice—Small to medium, deep red and mottled deeper red, flesh juicy, vinous, and of good quality; matures immediately after Alexander; trees are exceedingly prolific; fruit needs thinning so soon as set, otherwise it is too small; fills the gap between Alexander and Hale's Early. Maturity June 1st to 10th.

Canary—Medium, lemon yellow, exceedingly fine grained and of delicate flavor; one of the best dessert fruits of its season. July.

Columbia—Synonyms, *Pace, Tinley's Superb, Stephen's, Yellow Indian*, etc. Very large,

skin downy, dingy yellow, and striped with dull brown or red, flesh yellow, buttery, melting and exceedingly rich. Ripe about July 10th, and continues for a month; a popular Southern type, which is easily reproduced from seed.

Crawford's Early—Large, yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy and rich, very productive, a standard market variety. Ripe end of June.

Early Louise—Larger than Early Beatrice, which it succeeds in immediate maturity; very thin skin and delicate aroma; excellent variety for home consumption only, as it is too tender to carry great distances. Maturity from June 1st to 10th; tree very prolific.

Early Rivers—Large to very large, pale greenish white, flesh white, sub-acid, very vinous and very juicy, of exceedingly delicate flavor, skin very thin; maturity June 1st to 10th; unfit to carry to great distance; very prolific.

Early Tillotson—Medium, white, covered with red, melting, good, very prolific; a favorite market variety; stands shipping well. Ripe from June 1st to 5th.

Elberta—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor, flesh yellow, supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe July; an excellent shipping variety.

Fleitas, or *Yellow St. John*—Large, roundish, orange yellow, with a deep red cheek, juicy, sweet and highly flavored, flesh yellow. Ripens with Early Tillotson and lasts longer. Origin New Orleans; identical with *May Beauty* of Louisiana.

Foster—Resembles Early Crawford, but a few days earlier.

Great Eastern—Very large, (often measuring 14 inches,) greenish white, with a slight wash of red, flesh juicy and sweet, sometimes a little coarse; a showy fruit. Originated in our orchard. July.

Hales Early—Above medium, white with red cheek, flesh white, melting, vinous and very good; very productive. Maturity from June 1st to 5th, and continues until the 25th. In some localities this variety is predisposed to decay, and therefore almost worthless. In others, however, it has proven to be an early and good flavored variety, and more free from decay than the varieties ripening immediately after it. Wherever it is successful it has given large profits.

Mountain Rose—Large, white, washed with carmine, flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, sub-acid and good flavor; very good. Ripens June 5th, or immediately after Early Tillotson; an excellent early market variety, and superior to Early York.

Muscogee—A variety of the Columbia, with white flesh, size large, skin dingy yellow,

nearly covered with crimson, red and dark brown cheek, spotted and somewhat striped like the Columbia; flesh white, with some red veins around the stone, melting, juicy and very good.

Osceola—Large, golden yellow, with orange cheek, and a few red veins, flesh golden yellow, sweet, buttery, and with an apricot flavor; belongs to the Indian type. August.

CHINESE TYPE.

Varieties of this type are more reliable than those of the *Persian type*, and will give good results much further South, but are best adapted to the higher lands of West Florida. Several of these varieties originated near Pensacola.

Albert Sidney—Medium, oblong, yellowish white, with red cheek; flesh melting, and of highest flavor. July, Freestone.

Berenice—Large, yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy, excellent. Freestone. Maturity end of June to middle of July.

Chinese Cling—This type has of late years produced several improved seedlings, which, although not all attaining the enormous size of the original variety, are, however, of better flavor and less predisposed to decay, and of less straggling habit of growth. The best sub-varieties are:

Chinese Cling—Gen. Lee—Above medium, oblong, creamy white with carmine wash, flesh very finely grained, melting, very juicy and of high flavor; quality best July 1st to 10th.

Chinese Cling—Stonewall Jackson—Almost similar to Gen. Lee in size and qual-

ity, but a week later, and tree a more compact grower. July 15th to 25th.

Oriole—Large, yellow, rich, buttery, excellent. Freestone. Middle of August.

Spottswood—Similar to Chinese Cling, but freestone, very large, and of best quality. July.

Sylphide—Similar to Chinese Cling, but maturing one month later.

Thurber—Large to very large, skin white, with light crimson mottlings, flesh very juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma, of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free. This variety has not failed to yield a crop of fruit during a period of fifteen years, and is highly prized as a market sort by Western growers. Originated by Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and trees first disseminated by us in 1873.

HONEY PEACH.

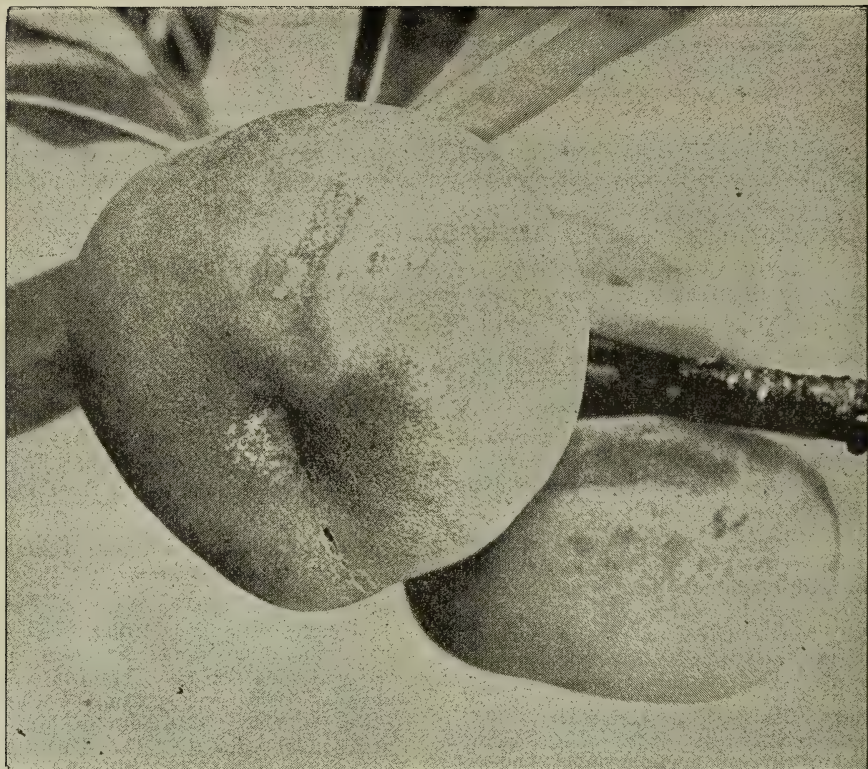
Medium, oblong, with a sharp recurved point, creamy white, washed and mottled carmine, flesh of a peculiar fine texture and a honey sweetness; tree very thrifty, distinct grower and prolific. Ripe about June 25th. The fruit is apt in some soils to be devoid of flavor. Originated by Charles Downing, Esq., about 1854, from pits sent from China. First trees sent out by us in 1858.

This peach is second to the *Peen-To* only in its remarkable adaptability to Upper and Middle Florida, where it succeeds where no other varieties of the *Persian* or *Chinese* strains give satisfactory results. It is of a distinct strain of the Chinese type, and reproduces itself almost identically from seed.

PALLAS—Seedling from Honey.

This is the only seedling, out of many hundred, of the *Honey Peach* which has varied from the parent. It was originated by the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and first fruited in 1878. The fruit resembles the parent in size, but is more round in shape. Flesh white, melting, with a rich vinous aroma, partaking in this of the flavor of the *Grosse Mignonne*. Maturity two weeks later than Honey. Tree retains the habit of the parent, except that it blooms two weeks later. We feel confident that this variety will prove a valuable addition to the limited list of desirable sorts for Florida, where it has been tested and found as successful as the Honey.

NOTE.—The above description was written two years ago. Since then additional experience has demonstrated that there is as yet no other peach ripening at the same season in Florida that is equal to it.



PEEN-TO, or FLAT PEACH OF CHINA.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH AS FRUITED HERE.—NATURAL SIZE.

This remarkable peach originated in our Nursery from pits sent from Australia in 1869. Although very hardy here, the tree has produced fruit but very seldom, owing to its habit of blooming in January. In Florida, however, this tree has succeeded admirably. In Pensacola it produced the enormous amount of 1,200 peaches upon a three year old tree. In Florida this peach, together with the *Honey*, succeeds when the other varieties of the common or Persian strain prove of little or no value. Fruit 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, very flat, skin pale greenish white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek, peels readily at maturity, flesh very finely grained, juicy and dissolving, with a delicate almond aroma, quality best; clingstone. Maturity in Florida from April 1st to May 10th.

This peach colors a long time before maturing or full development, and is therefore often gathered prematurely, which renders it unfit for use. It should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity, when it shows its excellent quality, and can then be shipped safely to distant markets. Last year the early shipments made before this fruit was developed created a bad impression in the Northern markets, yet those who gathered at proper period of maturity received from \$10 to \$25 per bushel, and some exceptionally good lots yielded at the rate of \$50 per bushel. These results prove its great value for the orange growing belt, and are to us a source of gratification in having added this valuable peach to the fruit growing resources of Florida.

Many new seedlings of the Peen-To have appeared of late in Florida. We have had ample opportunities to examine and taste the largest number of these, and we still hold to our assertion that of all the Flat varieties none are superior to the original, providing the fruit is allowed to mature fully upon the trees. During a two months stay in Florida we had ample opportunities to compare the relative merits and periods of maturity of the Peen-To with other early varieties. On April 1st the Peen-To was ripe in Hillsborough County, while none of the newer early kinds, grown side by side, were within three weeks of maturity. *It still heads the list of the earliest peaches.*

BIDWELL'S EARLY.

Medium, round with a sharp apex, creamy white with a pale carmine wash. Skin thin, peeling at maturity. Flesh white, slightly red near the stone, juicy, melting, fine grained, sweet. Not very high flavored and some astringency, unless fully matured upon the tree. Clingstone. Ripens in Orange Co., Fla., end of May.

The above description was made from specimens received from the original tree. Our trees are likewise grown from trees originally received from headquarters, but as this variety has so far not fruited with us we have had no opportunity to see the fruit as produced here.

NOTE.—Several seedlings of the Peen-To have appeared of late; some are flat, others oblong, but nearly all are of the same texture of flesh and quality, and many of the oblong varieties, although originated in different sections of Florida, are so much alike that an expert would find it difficult to distinguish between them. It is likely that we are to have the same experience with the Peen-To seedlings of oblong shape that we had with the scores of early varieties of the *Alexander* strain. All good, all early, but all alike so far as practical utility.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

(DIOSPYROS KAKI.)

Nine fruit seasons just passed have satisfactorily settled the question as to the value of this fruit for the cotton growing belt of the Southern States, where the tree is perfectly hardy. The merits of this fruit are the early bearing age of the trees as well as wonderful fertility, as it is quite common to see one year old trees planted in Spring produce a crop of from twenty to fifty well developed Persimmons the following year. The tendency to overbearing should be checked by removing the largest proportion of its fruit when fully set in April or May, and leaving only a number commensurate with the age and size of the tree.

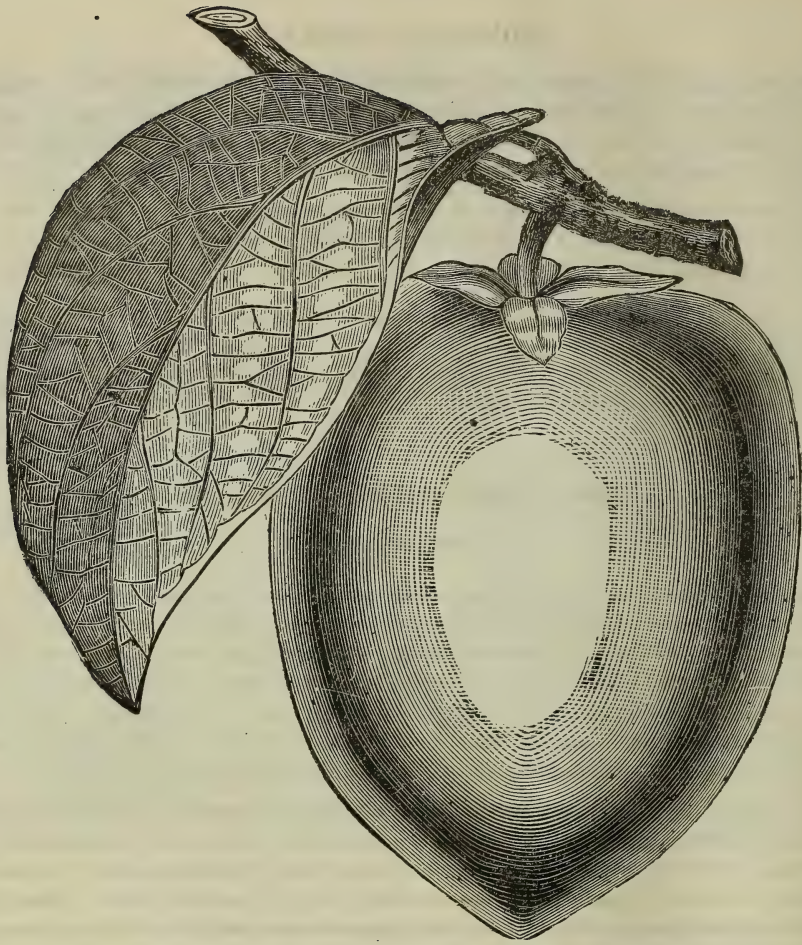
The fruit of most varieties described is of a bright orange red or light vermilion color; in shape and general appearance resembling a large smooth tomato, and begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before a frost is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties when fully soft. If gathered before a frost there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by frost the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. It is therefore desirable to gather the fruit before frost, if intended for keeping, and then some varieties will remain sound until January and February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, and a slight apricot flavor.

There are many varieties of the Persimmon raised in Japan; some are eaten in a fresh state, others are used for drying. Samples of dried Persimmons have been sent from Japan, and they are equal to the best Smyrna figs, but with a peculiar and pleasant aroma.

We have endeavored to arrive at a correct nomenclature, but after nine years in fruiting the Persimmons we are almost as much puzzled now as at the start. Large quantities of trees are annually imported from Japan; the varieties seldom exceed twelve in the collections usually sent to this country, yet when the trees bear fruit the same name is often found to apply to several distinct varieties, or one variety has several names. The list which we give includes the best and most distinct varieties, and while we do not claim the nomenclature to be correct, we have endeavored to reach as near to accuracy as possible.

We have quite a large stock of trees grown in our Nurseries here, still the difficulty of securing sufficient wood for grafting will cause our stock to fall short of the demand.

Our trees are all grafted upon native stocks and well rooted; they are in every respect superior to the imported trees, which are usually deficient in roots. We have no seedlings to offer. Grafted trees alone are of any value. Seedlings seldom give good results, as not over three per cent. prove to have perfect flowers, the others being male and thus barren. Specimens of the fruit grown here have nearly all been seedless.



HACHEYA.

PRICE OF TREES.

HOME GROWN—2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; per 10, \$4; per 100, \$25.
 “ —4 to 5 feet, 75 cents each; per 10, \$6.

Among or Yemon—Round, flattened, deeply ribbed, dark orange red; 3 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$; average weight 7 ounces, but specimens weighing 16 ounces were produced on three year old trees in 1885. Very sweet, and is edible while still solid. Maturity from end of September until November.

Costata—Oblong, diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ long; average weight 5 ounces; light orange yellow. Keeps very late, and is not in eating condition until November or December. Tree upright and rapid grower.

Hacheya—Synonyms, *Yomato*, *Imperial*, Usually oblong and acute apex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3, inches. Perfectly globular specimens are, however, as numerous as the former. Orange red. Keeps very late.

Hyakume—Synonyms, *Pound*, *Daidai-Maru*, *Seedless*, *Tane-nashi*, etc. Large, nearly globular, deep orange red, average 3 inches, weight 5 ounces; keeps late.

Kurokume—Very large, round, somewhat flattened, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, average weight 10 ounces, and sometimes yields specimens of 16 ounces in weight; keeps late.

Mazelli—Synonym, *Miyotan*. Round or slightly oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, slightly ribbed, orange red, average weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, very prolific, of dwarf growth and keeps very late.

Yellow—Medium, oblong, bright yellow, keeps late. This variety came in an invoice of trees from Japan without special name.

Zingi—The smallest of the list, nearly globular, average 2 inches. Pulp quite dark, very sweet and rich, best quality, very productive. Matures during October.

Minokaki—Large, oblong, pointed, very good. Foliage distinct.

Ko-Tsuru—Medium, oblong, with a sharp apex 2 inches by 3 long; prolific.

FIGS.

1 year old, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10, \$10 per 100.

2 years old 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

Angelique or Early Lemon—Small, Greenish yellow, early.

Brunswick or Madonna—Very large, violet, good and productive.

Black Ischia—Medium, blue black, good.

Brown Turkey—Medium, brown, very sweet and excellent, very prolific and hardy. The most reliable for open field culture.

Blue Genoa—Medium, bluish black.

Celestial—Small, pale violet with bloom, very sweet, prolific and hardy.

Green Ischia—Green, with crimson pulp, very good and prolific.

Lemon—Large, yellow, sweet.

Madeleine—Small, white.

White Marseilles—White.

APRICOTS.

Price 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10; \$18 per 100.

This fruit is unsuited to open field culture. Late Spring frosts often destroy the trees. It is eminently successful in towns, or where protected by surrounding buildings. They ripen from beginning of June to end of July. The best varieties are:

Breda,	Early Golden (Dubois),	Moorpark or Péach,
Jamucett,	Red Roman,	St. Ambrose,
Gloire de Pourtales,	Royal,	Precoce de Boulbon,
Finney,	Eureka,	Hinds,
Jackson,	Luizet,	Souvenir d'un Ami.

Black—More hardy in open field culture. Fruit medium, purplish, fair quality. Ripens early in June.

Russian—Under this name many unnamed varieties are grown in Kansas and Nebraska, where they succeed better than here. Some of the best seedlings have been lately introduced. We can supply trees of the following: **Catherine, J. T. Budd and Nicholas.**

QUINCES.

Price 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10. All grafted.

Angers—Large, pear-shaped, thrifty grower.

Apple, or Orange—Large, round, most esteemed for preserving.

Chinese—A most extraordinary fruit, oblong, of immense size, often weighing from two to two and a half pounds. Growth rapid and distinct. Blooms very early in Spring, but withal seldom fails to produce a crop. Fruit rather coarser in texture than the preceding.

Champion—Claimed to be superior to the Apple or Orange.

Meech—Not fruited here.

Portugal—Very large, of excellent quality, but not very productive until trees are 8 to 10 years old; a very strong growing tree.

Rae's Mammoth—Fruit very large.

Quince trees need little or no pruning besides removing the dead wood. They succeed best in a strong, rich clay soil, except the Chinese, which thrives equally well in good light soils.

NUT BEARING TREES.

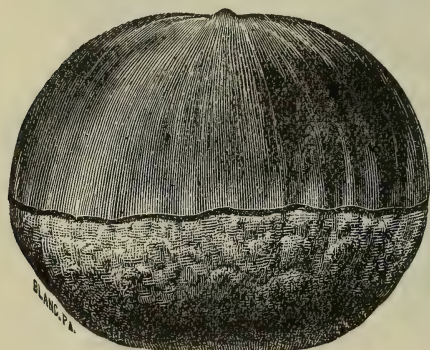
ALMONDS.

Price of trees—1 year from bud, 4 to 5 feet, 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10; \$18 per 100.

Princesse and Sultana—Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the almonds of commerce.

Pistache—A half soft-shelled variety, with very small pointed fruit, and kernel of a delicate sweet flavor; highly esteemed in Southern Europe.

Almonds are unreliable for the middle sections of the South, but more successful in Florida.



JAPAN CHESTNUT.

CHESTNUTS.

American—5 to 6 feet, 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10; \$18 per 100.

Large Spanish—2 to 3 feet, 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, 50c. each.

Japan—This is unquestionably a great acquisition for the section of the United States where the native species flourish. There are many sub-varieties cultivated in Japan, and like the Persimmon, their nomenclature is badly confused. Seedlings vary in size and shape as well as habit of growth and productiveness, and are therefore more unreliable as to products than the grafted trees. We have grown this chestnut five years, and trees of three years of age have yielded fruit. Fruit very large, burrs containing at times as many as five large nuts; quality similar to the native variety. In habit the trees are rather dwarf. The trees which we offer are all grown in our Nurseries. Imported trees are as a rule worthless, they are badly grown, with scarcely any roots and few survive, those which keep alive require two years careful nursing to bring them into growth. Price of grafted trees, 2 to 3 feet, 50c. each.

WALNUTS OR MADEIRA NUTS.

Price of trees, unless specially noted, 2 to 3 feet, 25c.; \$2.00 per 10; 4 feet, 50c.; \$4 per 10.

Common—Nuts oval, free bearing after attaining 12 to 15 years of growth.

Chaberte—Nuts oval, large, late, very prolific.

Mayette—Nuts produced in pairs, oblong, somewhat flattened, best quality.

Thin Shelled—Nuts large, oblong, shell very thin, of excellent quality and keep sweet a long time.

Præparturiensis or Early Bearing—Of dwarf growth, produces nuts when 4 years old. Nuts of good quality and size. 2 years old, 12 to 18 inches, 25c.; \$2.00 per 10; 3 and 4 years, 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

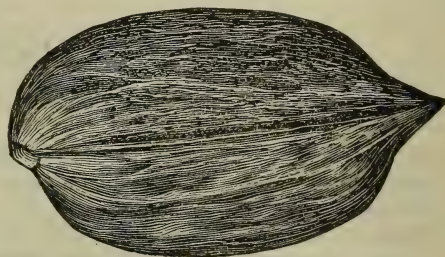
FILBERTS.

Of easy culture, they are of bushy habit of growth and require little or no pruning; dry ordinary soil is suitable. They are very productive, and requiring but little space to grow, they may be planted in clumps. Suckers should be removed annually.

Common White—An excellent variety, 2 years, 20c. each; \$1.50 per 10; \$10 per 100; 3 and 4 years, 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15 per 100.

Brunswick, Bergeri, Daviana, Eugenie, Garibaldi, Kentish Cob, Neapolitan, Nottingham, Princess Royal, Prolific Close Husk, etc.

Strong plants 25c. each; 10 varieties, our selection, \$2.00



PECANS.

Our trees are all grown from the largest and best paper shell nuts found in Louisiana, the average weight being sixty nuts to the pound.

One year seedlings, 8 and 10 inches, 20c. each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12 per 100; 2 years old, 18 and 24 inches, 25c. each.

We do not offer large Pecan trees owing to the difficulty in transplanting. Small trees succeed better.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

ERYOBOTHRYA—Japan Medlars.

One year old plants (all pot grown), \$1.30 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Two year old plants (all pot grown), 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

The loss in transplanting open ground grown plants is always large; this is trifling in using pot grown plants.

This fruit is well adapted to the coast belt, and is being cultivated there with profitable results.

Trees of medium height, with long glossy leaves, which are evergreen; flowers white in spikes and produced in winter; fruit of the size of a Wild Goose plum, round or oblong, bright yellow and produced in clusters, sub-acid and refreshing, maturity from end of February to April; not fruitful north of Charleston, but tree otherwise perfectly hardy here.

LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM—Ægle Sepiaria.

A hardy species of lemon, which withstands a cold of zero, of bushy and very thriving habit, leaves trifoliolate, dark glossy green; persistent during mild winters here, but falling off under a temperature of fifteen degrees above zero. Flowers large white, the first appearing in March, and others following less profusely during May and June. Fruit similar in shape and size to Limes, edible. Our plants now three years old are bearing fruit. Plants 10 to 12 inches high 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10.

MEDLARS—European.

Produces abundantly here; fruit dark brown, 2 inches in diameter. Must be allowed to ripen in the house, and is eaten when quite soft. 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10.

Common or Dutch—Fruit medium, prolific.

Nottingham—Fruit large.

Royal—Fruit very large, but not prolific.

MULBERRIES—Everbearing.

Hicks—Wonderfully prolific, fruit sweet, insipid, excellent for poultry and hogs; fruit produced during four months, Each 25c.; \$2.00 per 10; \$18 per 100.

Downing's—Fruit of a rich, sub-acid flavor; not as prolific as above. 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10; \$18 per 100.

Stubb's—A new variety, producing very large fruit of excellent quality, tart and refreshing. A native variety of the Red Mulberry type. 25c. each.

The value of Mulberries as an economic food for hogs is beginning to be appreciated by many farmers, who have planted large orchards of the *Hicks* for that purpose.

POMEGRANATE.

Sweet—25c. each; \$2 per 10.

Sub-Acid—25c. each; \$2.00 per 10.

PYRUS MAULEII.

Not a new fruit, but one that is but seldom met with. It is a variety of the Japan Quince (*Pyrus Japonica*), and produces a fair sized fruit in the greatest profusion. Bushes three feet high, yield sometimes a peck of fruit. This latter makes excellent preserves and jellies. 25c. each.

PYRUS UMBILICATA.

Of more even growth, fruit waxy white, excellent for preserves. 25c. each.

OLIVES.

Picholine—Synonyms, *Lechin*, *Colliasse*, *Piquette*, *Saurin*, *Plant d'Istres*, *Coias*, etc.—A variety much esteemed in California for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damages by insects than most other varieties and ripens its fruit in twelve months, thus bearing a crop annually; makes excellent oil and stands as the best for pickling. 12 inches 25c.; larger 50c.

We offer also Olive trees imported from Southern France and grown here two years. Two to three feet high \$1.00 each.

Olives have been cultivated here and on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils where no other fruit trees are successful. Olive trees begin to bear fruit at from eight to ten years of age, but should not be planted further north than this section.



RASPBERRIES.

CULTURE—Upright Growing Varieties or Red—The soil should be rich and well worked.

For Field Culture—Plant in rows six feet apart and three feet in the row, or four feet apart each way. In winter remove all the canes which have produced fruit during the previous season, and in July and August, after the crop is harvested, cut back the canes to two feet. This will cause them to branch and become self-supporting.

For Black Caps—Plant further apart in the row, as they propagate from the tips of the canes, bent down. They should not be pruned until winter, and cut at the bend of the cane. The old canes must be entirely removed as in the red varieties.

For Garden Culture—Plant the red varieties three feet apart and the caps six feet and train to stakes. The summer pruning on the *red* varieties may be done if stakes are not used; otherwise omitted. Large yields of fruit can be expected only if plants are well manured and thoroughly cultivated. Cotton seed compost, cotton seed meal or pure ground bone are all desirable fertilizers, and should be applied during winter or early spring.

Caroline—Salmon or pale yellow, exceedingly prolific, but quality only second. It is, however, desirable for its hardy and luxuriant growth. 50c. per 10.

Cuthbert—After several years' trial this proves perhaps the best and most reliable of all the red fruited varieties. Its introduction has made Raspberry culture quite profitable in sections of the Southern States where this product has been unreliable. Fruit red, large, of excellent quality, yield very prolific, ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks. Plants stand our driest summer to perfection. We have fruited a large number of the newer varieties, such as HANSELL, LOST RUBIES, etc.,

side by side with Cuthbert, and while some of these are quite desirable, none surpass and few, if any, equal the Cuthbert in value for our climate. 50c. per 10; \$3 per 100; \$15 per 1,000.

Gregg—The largest and best of all the *Black Caps* that we have tried. Fruit firm, dark purple, with heavy bloom, ripens a little before the Cuthbert. 50c. per 10; \$3 per 100.

Shaffers—Of vigorous and rampant growth. An excellent market berry. Berry large and good, but of unattractive reddish color. Prolific and hardy. Of the Black Cap class. 50c. per 10; \$3 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES.

Price, 50c. per 10; \$3 per 100.

Culture—The same as for Red Raspberries.

Kittatinny—Growth upright; berry large, sweet, good flavor, prolific; ripens about June 10th.

Wilson's Early—Growth somewhat trailing; berry very large, sweet, very good; very prolific bearer; earliest, begins to ripen end of May.

Early Harvest—Medium, long, very sweet, ripens two weeks before Wilson's, and is enormously productive. Valuable for an early crop.

STRAWBERRIES.

A deep, rich sandy loam is the most desirable, still with proper work and manure any soil not too wet may be made to yield large crops. For field culture we use a compost of 100 bushels of cotton seed to ten two-horse loads of manure per acre. This should be well ploughed under and the soil well pulverized before planting. Plants set out after the fall rains will yield a fair crop of fruit during the spring following, but a large crop is only certain the second year. It is undesirable to let the plants remain after the second year, and more profitable to plant every year, that one field may take the place as the other is plowed up. Plants may be set in rows three feet by one, and this will require 14,500 plants for one acre. If planted in hills, two feet in the check, 10,800 plants are needed.

For family use the plants can be cultivated in regular beds, with the rows sufficiently apart to cultivate the ground thoroughly, or along garden walks. Manure the ground well, and plough deep before planting. Nothing equals a compost of cotton seed and stable manure well mixed with the soil, and a top dressing of cotton seed between the plants so soon as set in fall. Leave this all winter and fork in slightly in March. Ashes are also very good as a top dressing. After the crop is gathered, keep the soil well stirred and always free from weeds. If you expect a large yield of fruit, give the soil liberal manuring.

We have tested hundreds of varieties, and find but few that will give general satisfaction. Locality influences this fruit more than any other cause, and we cannot therefore depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils. The following varieties, however, will be found suitable to most soils. All have perfect blossoms.

LEADING MARKET VARIETIES.

Price per 100, 50c.; 1,000, \$4.; after October 15th.

Charles Downing—Large, bright crimson; quality best; succeeds everywhere; although not so prolific as some others, it suits all soils.

Hoffman—Large to very large, ripens earliest of all, berries color evenly and carry well; quality very good; very vigorous and stands the summers well. Origin Charleston, S. C. It is greatly superior to the *Nunan* as an early shipping berry and is remarkably successful in the Coast region. We can supply this variety in very large quantities.

From the American Farmer:

Messrs. Pancoast & Griffiths, the well-known firm of Philadelphia commission merchants, give the following strong endorsements of the *Hoffman Strawberry*:

"Strawberries are one of our principal Spring market dependencies, commencing in Florida and ending in New York State product, so you see we are interested in good quality, varieties and good shippers, and hence it is we wonder why you never mentioned the *Hoffman* variety in your suggestions to planters in your last issue under the heading 'Are you going to plant strawberries?' Of course there are varieties as good for home use, perhaps better, but for shipping, we have yet to receive any variety that will compare with the *Hoffman*.

"We speak from the market end of the line, in a market view, and we receive the bulk of Florida, Tennessee and New York shipments to this market, and among all varieties none arrive here as sound and attractive and command as high a price as does the *Hoffman*."

Kentucky—Large, irregular and bad color, sweet; quality very good; in demand when known in a market. Prolific.

Monarch of the West—Very large, pale red; not of the first quality, but very prolific, early and of vigorous growth. A profitable market variety, as it is among the earliest to ripen.

Sharpless—Very large, irregular, deep red, sweet and of very good flavor. Vigorous grower and prolific. A valuable market variety, as the berries are uniformly large.

Wilson's Albany—Large, always regular, high flavor, sub-acid, prolific, vigorous grower. No variety combines more qualities. After twenty-five years' trial everywhere it stands unsurpassed for market or family use.

Our stock of plants of the above varieties is very large and unmixed. Prices for 5,000, 10,000 or upwards on application.

SELECT NEW AND OLD VARIETIES FOR AMATEUR CULTURE.

Price, \$1.00 per 100, unless noted.

- Atlantic**—Excellent, but unproductive unless highly manured.
- Captain Jack**—Medium, deep red, second quality, but very prolific and profitable for market in some soils.
- Crescent**—Large, bright scarlet, of good flavor and very prolific, if cultivated near other varieties, as its flowers are pistillate; a very vigorous grower, and under favorable circumstances a very valuable market sort. 50c. per 100.
- Daniel Boone**—A pistillate variety of large size and fair quality, requiring rich, heavy soil.
- Ironclad**—Berry medium; resemble Wilson's; firm and of good quality.

- Jewell**—Pistillate and requires being planted near another to be fruitful. Very large and of regular shape; pale carmine red. Sweet, but not high flavored; a showy fruit.
- Pioneer**—Large, long, bright red; quality best. A beautiful variety; requires high culture.
- Prince of Berries**—Large, colors well, deep red; rich; quality best. Makes but few runners. 25c. per 10, \$2.00 per 100.
- Triomphe de Gand**—Large and regular; quality unsurpassed. As an amateur variety it has no superior, but requires high cultivation.

TIME OF ORDERING PLANTS.

Plants can be furnished in small quantities during September and October, providing the season admits of their being dug. If the weather is dry during these months we cannot fill orders until there is sufficient rain to moisten the soil.

Large orders can be filled after October 15th.



PRICE OF ASSORTMENTS—OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

10 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use	\$ 1 50
100 " " 10 " " " " " "	10 00
100 " " 25 " " " " " "	15 00

SECTION I.

VARIETIES BELONGING TO VITIS LABRUSCA OR FOX GRAPE.

Leading Market and Wine Grapes in Large Type.

All these varieties have more or less pulp or foxiness, although in some varieties it is scarcely perceptible. Bunches generally large; berries large.

All one year old vines, very strong.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000
Antoinette —White, sweet; quality good, of the Concord type; early.....	cts. 25			
BRIGHTON —Bunches medium; berries large, reddish; skin thin; quality best; an excellent early table or market variety; vigorous.....	20	\$ 1 50	\$10 00	
Catawba —Bunches and berries large, deep red with lilac bloom, juicy, vinous, and musky flavor. Failed to yield good crops for many years, but of late seems to do better in some localities.....	10	80		
CONCORD —Bunches and berries very large blue black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation, and, next to Delaware, the most popular of native grapes.....	10	80	3 00	\$25 00
DELAWARE —Bunch medium, compact; berries medium; skin thin, but tenacious, light red; pulp tender, vinous and sprightly; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy, very prolific, and more free from disease than any variety grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine. This variety ranks as the standard of excellence....	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
DIANA —Bunches large, compact; berries large, reddish lilac, little pulp and little foxiness, sweet; very productive and a standard variety.....	20	1 50		
Early Victor —Bunch and berry medium, black with bloom, sweet and sprightly, vinous; quality good, its merit being earliness rather than quality.....	20	1 50		
HARTFORD PROLIFIC —Bunches large, berries large, blue, flesh pulpy, musky, sweet. It ripens here by the end of June. Very prolific bearer and fine grower.....	10	80	3 00	
IVES —Bunches very large, berries large, blue, skin thick, flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Ripens with HARTFORD PROLIFIC . This variety is most hardy and very popular as a wine grape....	10	80	3 00	25 00
Jessica —Yellowish green; very good; early, but a feeble grower.....	25			
MARTHA —A white seedling of Concord; bunch and berry smaller than the parent; flesh tender, very sweet, foxy; productive, and a good market and wine grape.....	10	80	4 00	35 00
Maxatawney —Bunch medium, berry large, oblong, white, flesh tender, sweet and delicate; quality very good; not very productive.....	20	1 50		
MOORE'S EARLY —Bunch small; berry very large, round, blue black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good; very early, or two weeks before the Concord. Valuable for market.....	15	1 00	8 00	
NIAGARA —Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Although not of the best quality, its remarkable size and fine appearance will give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific.....	20	1 50	12 00	
New Haven —A seedling of Concord, which it resembles, but a week earlier.....	20			
Pocklington —Suitable for the Northern States, where it is a very attractive variety. Our experience for ten years past is unsatisfactory as results. Bunch small, berry large, yellow, pulpy; ripens badly, and is of feeble growth. May suit some localities.....	20	1 50		
Prentiss —Bunch and berry medium, pale yellow; flesh pulpy, tender, juicy and sweet, with musky aroma; quality good; not very vigorous. It is an excellent table and market variety where soil and locality suit.....	20	1 50		
Rebecca —Medium, white, excellent quality; usually a poor grower, but, where the soil and locality suits, is among the best white varieties of this class.....	25	2 00		
Worden —Similar to CONCORD , except that it is a little earlier and bunches more regularly large.....	15	1 00		
Telegraph or Christine —Bunch and berry medium, black; flesh sweet, juicy; quality good; healthy; ripens early....,	15	1 00		

SECTION II.

VARIETIES BELONGING TO VITIS FESTIVALIS OR SUMMER GRAPES.

The varieties belonging to this class have little or no pulp, no foxiness, berries generally small or medium.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000
Black July —Synonyms, <i>Devereux, Lincoln, Sumter, Thurmond, Sherry, Blue Grape, Lenoir</i> incorrectly, etc. Bunches medium; very compact, berries small, black, sweet, vinous, very vigorous grower, but not a profuse bearer. End of July. Makes a fine wine	15	\$ 1 00	\$10 00	
Blue Favorite —Synonyms, <i>Tinta. Violet Cluster, Seabrook</i> , etc. Berries blue black or violet, sweet, vinous, very good, variable as to production. In some localities it is very prolific and always sound; in others it rots more or less.....	20	1 50		
Hermann —Berry small, bunch medium, black; an excellent white wine grape. Vine vigorous, but needs four years before bearing well	15	1 30		
Louisiana —Somewhat similar to HERMANN in quality and growth.....	15	1 30	10 00	
LENOIR —Bunch large, compact, berries small, round, dark, bluish purple, juicy, vinous, and with colored juice; an excellent red wine grape; rots in some localities.....	15	1 30	10 00	
Long —Synonym, <i>Cunningham</i> . Bunch medium, berries small, reddish purple, juicy and vinous; an excellent white wine grape.....	15	1 30		
NORTON'S VIRGINIA —Berry small, blue black, vinous, sweet, juice red; an excellent red wine grape.....	15	1 30	10 00	
Rulander or St. Genevieve —Bunch small, very compact, berries small, reddish purple, very sweet, of fine quality; an excellent wine grape, vine compact and short-jointed grower	15	1 30		
WARREN —Synonym, <i>Herbemont Madeira</i> . Bunch large, loose, berries small, blue with bloom, sweet, well flavored and vinous; a delicious grape, but liable to rot. Middle of August	15	1 30	10 00	

SECTION III.

VITIS RIPARIA.

Bunches and berries small or medium, scarcely pulpy, no foxiness; vinous; best suited for wine; growth vigorous.

	Each	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000
Amber —Bunch long, shouldered, berry oblong, pale amber, sweet, juicy and good flavor.....	20	\$ 1 50		
BACCHUS —Bunch medium, compact; berry round, blue black, juicy, vinous. Superior to Clinton, of which it is a seedling. Excellent for red wine.....	10	80	\$ 6 00	
CLINTON —Bunches medium, berries above medium, black, vinous and very refreshing. Ripe middle of July; a rampant grower and a most profuse bearer; makes a delicious claret.....	10	80	3 00	
Elvira —Pale green, skin thin, sweet and juicy	10	1 00		
Grein's No. 1, or Missouri Riesling —Greenish white with a pale red tint at maturity, very tender, juicy, sweet, good quality, excellent for white wine.....	15	1 30		
Grein's Nos. 4, 31 and 53 —Of the same general texture as No. 1; excellent wine grapes.....	15	1 30		
HUMBOLDT —Bunches medium, compact, berry medium, round, pale green or yellowish, sweet, juicy and good flavor; promises to become a popular variety for white wine. Vine very vigorous	15	1 30	10 00	
NOAH —Bunches compact, berry white, sweet, juicy and of good flavor, prolific bearer and vigorous grower	15	1 30	10 00	
Peabody —A seedling of Clinton, berry larger, black with bloom and claimed to be of excellent quality. Not fruited with us.....	25			
Pearl —A seedling of the Taylor, larger than Elvira and of better quality. Early.....	15	1 30	10 00	
UHLAND —White, resembles Noah.....	15	1 30	10 00	

SECTION IV.

VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA or VULPINA Bullace or Muscadine Type.

This type is purely Southern, ranging from North Carolina to Texas, and of no value for the Northern or Western States. Although known for upwards of three hundred years, it is only within a short period that its improved varieties have been largely cultivated. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Vines should be planted from twenty to thirty feet in the row, trained on arbor or trellis, and never trimmed.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000
Flowers —Bunches composed of from fifteen to twenty-five berries, which are black and of sweet vinous flavor. Matures end of September to end of October, or from four to six weeks later than the Scuppernong. 2 years.....	cts. 15	\$ 1 30	\$ 8 00	
SCUPPERNONG —Bunches seldom ever composed of more than eight or ten berries; berries large, round, of a bronze color when fully ripe, skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma, exceedingly pleasant. A certain crop may be had annually. Vine is free from all diseases and attacks of insects, and fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. It is wonderfully prolific, and is rapidly becoming popular as a very profitable wine grape. Makes a very good sweet wine resembling muscat, and when properly manipulated produces an excellent sparkling wine. 2 years.....	15	1 30	8 00	
TENDERPULP —An improved seedling of the Flowers. Berries large, very sweet and pulp quite tender. Ripens end of September. 2 years.....	15	1 30	8 00	
THOMAS —Bunches from six to ten berries; berries slightly oblong, large, of a slight violet color, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet, of a peculiar vinous flavor, quality superior to any of the type. Maturity middle to end of August. Has but little musky aroma and makes a superior red wine. A spurious variety is sold under the name of Thomas; this is inferior in quality, and produces a deep black colored fruit of no merit whatever. 2 years.....	15	1 30	8 00	

SECTION V.

HYBRID VARIETIES.

Comprising varieties of native types crossed with European varieties of *Vitis Vinifera*, and others of crossed native types. Some of these varieties are valuable for market and extensive cultivation. Others are suited to amateur collections only. The best varieties are in large type.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000
Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—Large, dark red	cts. 15	\$ 1 30		
Barry (Rogers' No. 43)—Bunch and berry large, good quality	15	1 30		
BLACK EAGLE —Very large, black, and of superior quality, suited for amateur culture.....	15	1 30		
Black Defiance (Black St. Peter's, X Concord)—Large, black, excellent quality, showy.....	25			
BERCKMANS —Parentage Clinton and Delaware; first fruited in 1870. Vine as vigorous as Clinton, which it much resembles. Holds its foliage until frost. Bunch larger than Delaware, shouldered, and not as compact as those of either parent; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color; quality equal to that favorite variety; maturity middle to end of July. Never has mildewed in our grounds since we first fruited it in 1873. It has the rare and desirable combination of the extreme vigor and fertility of the Clinton with the excellence of the fruit of the Delaware. Dr. Wylie always considered this variety as one of the most promising of his seedlings. Vines have been growing and fruited in several localities North and South, and it fully sustains all what was expected from it	25	2 00	\$15 00	

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Duchess—White, of good quality, growth moderate.....	cts. 20	\$ 1 50		
Early Dawn—Black, very good and early, moderate grower	20	1 50		
El Dorado—Large, golden yellow, good, early.....	20			
Empire State (Labrusca X Riparia) (Rickett's)—Bunch large, berry medium, white tinged yellow, flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet, quality very good. Vigorous grower; very early; showy.....	50			
Excelsior (Iona X Vinifera) (Rickett's)—Bunch large, berry medium, pale red, sweet, vinous, muscat flavor; quality best; growth moderate. Suited to amateur culture only...	50			
Gaertner (Rogers' No. 14)—Bunch and berry large, light brownish red, skin thin, quality very good. Early.....	15	1 30		
GOETHE (Rogers' No. 1)—Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow, turning pink at full maturity, very sweet and of a well defined aroma. Ripens late.....	10	1 00	\$ 8 00	
Herbert (Rogers' No. 44)—Large, black, very good.....	15	1 30		
Highland (Jura Muscat X Concord) (Rickett's)—Resembles Concord in vine and foliage. Bunch large, long, compact. Berry large, round blue black, flesh soft, sweet, vinous and very good.....	25	2 00		
Irving—White, bunch very large, handsome and excellent where the locality and soil are suitable.....	25			
Iona—Berry and bunch large, pale red, of excellent quality; succeeds only in a few localities, and suited to amateur culture only.....	15	1 30		
Jefferson—Berries and bunch large, red, sweet, aromatic, a promising new variety.....	25			
Lady Washington—Bunch very large, berries medium, pale amber, sweet, of good quality; a magnificent variety, but does not succeed equally well in all soils; moderate grower	25	2 00		
Lindley—(Rogers' No. 9.) Large, red, very good.....	15			
Mansfield—(Concord and Iona). Bunch and berry large, purplish black, tender and rich flavor; early.....	25			
Massasoit—(Rogers' No. 3). Large, dark red, early.....	15	1 30		
Merrimack—(Rogers' No. 16). Large, black, very good.....	15	1 30		
Mrs. McLure—A cross between Clinton and Peter Wylie; foliage and growth resembling the Clinton; bunch and berry medium, white and of excellent quality..	20	1 50	10 00	
Monroe—Bunch and berry large, purplish red, quality best, early, moderate grower; excellent for table.....	25			
Naomi—(Clinton and Muscat.) (Ricketts.) Bunch large, berry medium, pale green tinged red, flesh juicy, melting, sweet and sprightly, fine aroma; quality best. Early, vigorous grower.....	15	1 30	10 00	
PETER WYLIE—This variety was obtained from following parentage: Female, Halifax and Foreign; Male, Delaware and Foreign. Vine vigorous, short jointed, holds its foliage until fall. Bunches above medium, shouldered, loose; berries medium, round, white, transparent, golden yellow at maturity; flesh melting, very vinous and with a delicate muscat flavor; quality best. Ripens middle of July in average seasons. It has been tested for several years by a number of prominent fruit growers in nearly every section of the South and in New York State, and after receiving their reports we have no hesitation in disseminating it. It is considered the best flavored white grape so far tested South, but liable to rot.....	25	2 00	15 00	
Pizarro—(Clinton and Vinifera) (Ricketts.) Bunch and berry medium, black, flesh tender, juicy; and good aroma recommended as an excellent red wine grape.....	25			
Poughkeepsie Red—(Iona and Delaware and Walter). Resembles Delaware, but a little larger and of darker color; quality best, early.....	25			
Salem—(Rogers' 53). Large, dark chestnut, sweet, very good	15	1 30		
Senasqua—Large, blue black, excellent table grape, moderate growth.....	20	1 50		

	Each	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000
TRIUMPH —(Campbell). Bunches and berries very large, white, vinous, excellent. A most showy variety, productive and for the past five years free from rot.....	cts. 25	\$ 2 00		
Vergennes —A new light amber colored variety, early, good and promising.....	25	2 00		
WALTER —Bunches large, berries medium, pale red, excellent, prolific and good grower. Ranks next to Delaware ..	25	2 00		
Wilder —(Rogers' No. 4). Bunches and berries large, blue black, good quality, good grower.....	15	1 00	\$ 8 00	
Welcome —(of Vinifera type). Bunch and berry large, black, flesh tender, juicy, sweet, excellent. Unreliable for open ground cultivation here; may prove successful in a few localities or for training against a wall.....	50			

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

These will occasionally succeed in the open air, but this class is unreliable. To bring them to perfection vines must be planted and trained against a wall, or on trellis covered with a board coping.

Price, 1 year old, 25c.; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

Black Hamburg—Large, black, excellent, the standard variety for glass culture.

White Sweetwater—(Chanclas de Fontainebleau). Large, white, delicious quality. In favorable localities this variety has given regular and healthy crops. Our vines are grown from wood imported direct from France.





ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

List Reduced to Desirable Varieties Only.

We will supply 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, our selection..... \$ 1 50
We will supply 100 shrubs, 50 varieties, our selection..... 10 00

ABELIA FLORIBUNDA.

Flowers pink in clusters. 25c.

ALTHÆA FRUTEX—Rose of Sharon.

These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion during three months. The new European varieties lately introduced are nearly all of dwarf growth, and their flowers are greatly superior to the old sorts. Their colors include white, pink, purple, blue, red, violet, mottled, etc. The following are the most striking out of our very large collection:

Amaranthus, Alba Serotina, Anemonæflora, Boule de Feu, Comte de Flandres, Comte de Hainaut, Carnea Plœna, Duc de Brabant, Grandiflora Superba, Lady Stanley, Leopoldii, Pompon Rouge, Pulcherrima Plœna, Puniceus, Pœoniflora, Purpurea Semiplœna, Ranunculiflora, Rubra Plœna, Violacœa.

Mexicana Alba—Double, pure white.

Totus Albus—Very dwarf, pure white, single.

Buistii—With variegated leaves.

Variiegata—Single, lilac, extra fine flower, leaves variegated.
25c. each; 10 varieties, our selection, \$2.

AMYGDALUS—Chinese Almonds.

Sinensis Alba—White, double flowering. An exquisite shrub, covered in early spring with a profusion of snow white flowers. 25c.

BERBERIS—Berberry.

Aristata—Fruit bearing. 25c.

Purpurea—Leaves and fruit purple. 25c.

BUDLEYA.

Curviflora—Profuse blooming plant, flowers pale blue, in long pendant racemes. 25c.

Lindleyana—Profuse flowering shrub, flowers dark blue, in long spikes. 25c.

CALYCANTHUS—Sweet Shrub.

Floridus Albus—A white flowering variety of the native species, fragrant and profuse bloomer. 25c.

Præcox or Chimonanthus Fragrans—A Japanese variety, flowers yellowish white, very early in spring. 25c.

Præcox Roseus—Flowers rose colored. 50c.

CHILOPSIS LINEARIS—Flowering Willow.

A tall shrub from Texas, with very showy light pink flowers. 25c.

CORONILLA EMERUS—Scorpion Senna.

Pea-shaped flowers, yellow; in April. 25c.

CHAMÆCERASUS—Upright Honey-suckles.

Medium growing shrubs, flowering profusely during March and April. In some varieties the flowers are succeeded by bright colored berries. 25c. each.

Chrysantha—Flowers yellow, blooms in March.

Fragrantissima—Flowers white or pale pink, very fragrant; blooms in February and March.

Grandiflora Roseus—Flowers pink; in April.

Ledebourii—Flowers yellow tinted red; April; berries black.

Nummularis—Yellow, berries red.

Sempervirens—Flowers light pink.

Virginalis—Flowers white, very dwarf growth.

CLERODENDRON.

Fragans—A low growing shrub, foliage emitting an unpleasant odor when bruised; flowers pure white, like a miniature double rose, very fragrant. Stems die back during very cold weather. Blooms from July until frost, 25c.

Trichotomum or Viscosissimus—A tall growing shrub, profuse bloomer, flowers pink, followed by dark blue berries. 50c.

CORCHORUS—Japan Kerria.

A favorite shrub, producing double yellow flowers during spring, and often through the summer. 25c.

DAUBENTONIA.

Tripetiana—A leguminous shrub, flowers deep orange, spotted yellow, produced in clusters; blooms from May until fall; very showy. Should be planted where somewhat protected from cold winter winds. If killed by frost, it will usually grow off again in spring and bloom profusely. 25c.

DEUITZIA.

Crenata Fl. Pl.—Double flowering, an exceedingly handsome variety, flowers white tinged rose. 25c.

Crenata Fl. Pl. Alba—New, flowers pure white. 25c.

Gracilis—Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf, is also valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming in conservatory. 25c.

Fortunii—Flowers white, single, profuse spring bloomer. 25c.

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM.

A new Japanese shrub, with drooping branches, and a profusion of purple flowers in fall. Stems usually die every winter, but a new growth is formed early in spring. 25c.

ELEAGNUS.

Edulis—A Japanese shrub, with under surface of leaves silvery. Produces edible berries. 50c.

Parviflora—From India; erect growing, leaves silvery, flowers very small, fragrant and followed with innumerable pink colored berries. 25c.

Simonii—A new variety from Japan, of shrubby growth. 50c.

FONTANESIA FILARICEFOLIA.

Branches erect, leaves glossy; blooms in April; flowers white, changing pink; succeeds best in dry rocky soils. 25c.

FORSYTHIA FORTUNII—Golden Bell.

Fortune's—Grows upright, flowers bright yellow. 25c.

Viridissima—Flowers golden yellow; produced in greatest profusion early in March. 25c.

Viridissima Variegata—With variegated leaves. 25c.

HYDRANGEA.

Well known and valuable shrubs. Thrive best if planted in partial shade and somewhat moist ground. 25c. each.

Japonica Cœrulea—Centre of flower heads deep blue, outer florets larger and of pale blue.

Empress Eugenie—White and blue.

Otaska—Flowers pink or blue, large heads.

Paniculata Grandiflora—New Japanese; flowers in white trusses; very good.

Ramis Pictis—Dark purple stems.

Rosea—Flowers pale rose.

Thomas Hogg—Produces immense umbels of pure white flowers. The finest of its class.

Stellata Prolifera—Center of flower heads pink, outer florets larger and flesh color.

Variegata—With leaves blotched white, for pot culture in the shade only.

HYPERICUM—St. Johnsworth.

Low spreading shrubs, with bright yellow flowers. 25c. each.

Androsemum—Blooms early.

Multiflorum—Very profuse bloomer.

Patulum—Exceedingly prolific; produces large yellow flowers during the whole summer.

Proliferum—Flowers from June to September.

INDIGOFERA DOSUA.

Low growing shrub, with pinnated leaves, flowers small, in purplish spikes. 25c.

LAGERSTREMIA—Crape Myrtle.

Indica Alba—White, a desirable novelty. 25c.

New Crimson—Vivid crimson. 25c.

LILAC.

See Syringa.

LONICERA BELGICA.

Belgian Honeysuckle, of bushy growth, flowers pink, profuse bloomer, excellent. 25c.

LYCIUM.

Barbarum—A shrub with slender branches and small purplish flowers. In autumn it is covered with bright orange red berries. 25c.

Chilense—Differs from above in stronger growth. 25c.

LIGUSTRUM—Privet.

Quihonii, } Free blooming, flowers white;
Stantonii, } in spikes 25c.

NANDINA DOMESTICA.

A Japanese shrub, with large panicles of white flowers. 50c.

NEVIUSIA ALABAMENSIS.

A very scarce native shrub, with alternate leaves and spreading branches. Belongs to the Rose family; flowers white, showy; in April. 25c.

PHILADELPHUS—Syringa or Mock Orange. 25c. each.

Grandiflorus—Flowers very large, slightly fragrant.

Coronarius—White, fragrant.

Fl. Pl.—Semi-double flowers.

Dianthiflorus,
Myrtifolius,
Nivalis,
Rosafloaplana,
Sultzmonii,
Zeyheri.

} Sub varieties of the
above.

POINCIANA GILLESSII.

Produces large heads of lemon colored flowers, with long scarlet stamens, free bloomers, grows ten feet. 25c.

POTENTILLA.

Frutescens—Flowers yellow, profuse bloomer. 25c.

PRUNUS.

Triloba—With very double pink flowers, beautiful in early Spring. 25c.

Virgata (?)—Flowers semi-double, beautifully formed and produced in great profusion, the earliest to bloom in Spring, of graceful growth; grafted plants. 25c.

PUNICA GRANATUM—Pomegranate.

Alba—Double white.

Legrelli or Variegata—Double flowering, variegated; very handsome.

Nana—Dwarf; single flowering.

Rubra—Double red. 25c. each.

PYRUS JAPONICA—Japan Quince.
Produces flowers early in Spring. 25c. each.

Nivea—A variety with snow white flowers, originated from seed in our grounds.

Pink.

Red.

PYRUS SALICIFOLIUS — Willow-leaved Pear.

Of medium growth and weeping habit. Leaves narrow, silvery, very ornamental. Trees grafted on three feet stems, 50c. each.

RHODOTYPUS KERRIODES.

A Japanese shrub, growing six to ten feet, with single white flowers. Profuse bloomer. 25c.

RHUS.

Cotinus—Venetian Sumac or Smoke Tree. A tall growing shrub, producing curious hair-like flowers resembling mist. 25c.

Osbeckii—A Japanese variety, with curiously winged leaves. 25c. each.

STAPHYLEA—Bladder Nut.

Pennata—A tall growing shrub, with panicles of white flowers in Spring and followed with *bladder-like pods*. 25c.

STYRAX VIRGINICA.

Flowers white, bell-shaped in Spring. 25c.

SPIRCEA.

Very desirable shrubs, of medium or dwarf growth. 25c. each.

SPRING BLOOMERS.

Aricifolia—Flowers white in May; dwarf growth.

Opulifolia Aurea—Golden leaved; showy and desirable.

Prunifolia—Ladies wreath; flowers small, pure white, very double, produced in great profusion upon long, slender branches; blooms very early in Spring.

Reevesii Fl. Pl.—Reeves' double; large, round clusters of double white flowers, covering the whole plant; follows the *Prunifolia*.

PERPETUAL BLOOMERS.

Billardii—Flowers in spikes, deep pink.

Bumalda—Of very dwarf growth, flowers deep pink in umbells and variegated foliage.

Callosa—Fortune's; flowers pink, in corymbs.

Callosa Alba—Flowers white, of dwarf growth, very neat and desirable.

Callosa Atrosanguinea—With deep crimson flowers in umbells.

Callosa Macrophylla—Leaves very large, growth robust, flowers red in umbells.

Callosa Superba—Flowers pale pink in umbells.

Crispifolia—A new variety of dwarf growth.

Fontenaysi Alba—Resembles *Billardii*, but with white flowers in spikes.

Lindleyana—Growth quite tall, leaves delicately pinnated; flowers white in panicles.

Lobata Rubra—Flowers red.

SYMPHORICARPOS.

25c. each.

Glomerata Texana—A form of the *Indian Currant*, of more compact growth, berries larger.

Glomerata Variegata—Leaves finely variegated.

Racemosa—Snowberry; produces large white berries hanging on the plant throughout part of winter.

SYRINGA—Lilac.

25c. each.

Common Purple.

Common White.

Persica—Persian; foliage small, flowers purple; blooms in early Spring and Fall.

The following are among the most distinct of the European collections; Colmarenensis, Gloire de Croncels, Gloire de Moulins, Gloire de la Rochelle, Josikea, Mme. Kreuter, Princess Marie, Rouge de Trianon, Rubra Insignis, Rubra Major, Ville de Troyes, Virginal.

TAMARIX.

Tall growing shrubs, with slender branches and small delicate leaves, which resemble the Cypress; flowers small pink, produced in great abundance. 25c. each.

Africana—Foliage light, glaucous green, flowers pink in Summer.

Indica—With dark green foliage, and resist best in a dry soil.

Plumosa or Japonica—Of medium height, foliage very graceful and feathery; a fine new plant.

VIRGILIA LUTEA, or Cladrastris Tinctoria—Yellow Wood.

A native shrub of tall growth, but quite rare; flowers white in paniced racemes, produced during May. 50c.

VIBURNUM—Snowball.

Lentana—Tall growing shrub with downy leaves; flowers white, followed by clusters of dark colored berries. 25c.

Opulus—Produces large globular clusters of white flowers; a favorite old shrub. 25c.

Plicatum—New, of dwarf habit, flowers very large, white, with salmon pink tint; foliage distinct, very desirable. 50c.

VITEX.

25c. each.

Agnus Castus Latifolia—Chaste or Sage Tree; grows twenty feet in height, forms a good shade tree. Flowers dark blue, in spikes, of a spicy fragrance.

Incisa—Of more dwarfish habit, flowers light blue.

WEIGELIA.

Profuse blooming shrubs, very desirable, 25c. each.

Abel Carriere—Red.

Amabilis—Of robust growth, dark pink, very profuse, blooms in Spring and Fall.

Amabilis Alba—Flowers white, turns pink soon after opening.

Candida—Pure white, excellent.

Dr. Baillon—Dark red.

Loomansia Aurea—Foliage golden yellow, best in shade.

Nivea—Rather dwarfish habit, flowers pure white in spikes, produced on long flexible branches.

Rosea—An exquisite Spring bloomer, flowers in great profusion, pink.

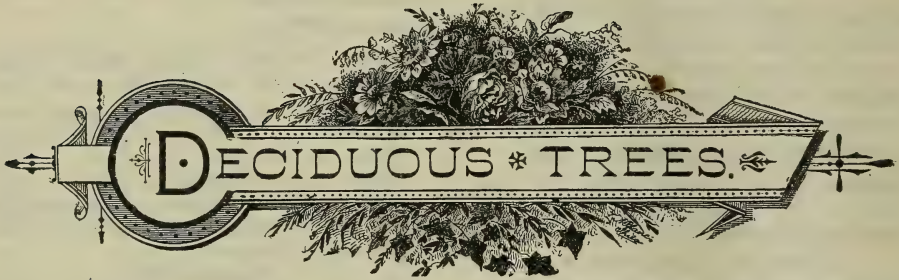
Rosea Variegata—A variety of the preceding, with variegated foliage, dwarfish habit, and an exquisite bloomer.

Van Houttii—Flowers red, robust growth.

Arborea—Deep pink.

Coccinea—Red.

Isoline—White, yellow throat.

**CLASS II.****DECIDUOUS TREES.****ACER—Maple.**

Colchicum Rubrum—Medium size tree, with red bark. 50c.

Leopoldii—Leaves handsomely variegated, requires rich clay soil. 50c.

Silver—A rapid growing and desirable shade tree. Four to five feet, 50c. each, larger trees 75c. and \$1.

Weir's Cutleaved—A beautiful form of the Silver Maple, leaves finely cut. 50c.

BETULA—Birch.

Cutleaved Weeping—A conspicuous variety, with finely cut leaves. Four feet, grafted, 50c.

CATALPA.

Aurea—Golden leaved, very showy foliage and rapid grower. Three to four feet, 50c.

Kœmpferi—A rapid growing variety from Japan; flowers very large and very ornamental. Five to six feet, 50c.

Tea's Japan Hybrid—Of most rapid growth and free blooming habit. A desirable shade tree. Five to six feet, 50c.

IDESIA POLYCARPA.

A new rapid growing tree from Northern Asia. Promises to become a valuable acquisition. 50c.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA.

Flowers yellow in June and July, rapid growth and an excellent shade tree. 50c.

MAGNOLIAS.

Acuminata—Cucumber tree, of rapid growth and fine shape. 50c.

Conspicua or Yulan—Chinese White; flowers pure white. \$1.

Macrophylla—Immense leaves; flowers white, fragrant. 50c.

Purpurea—Chinese Purple; of bushy growth, flowers purple. 50c.

Soulangeana—Chinese Hybrid. Flowers white and purple, very fine. 50c.

All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early Spring, before the leaves appear.

Tripetela—Umbrella tree. Leaves large, flowers white. 50c.

PAWLONIA IMPERIALIS.

A rapid growing tree with very large leaves, and in early Spring bears large panicles of light blue flowers, very fragrant; an excellent shade tree. 25 and 50c.

PEACH.

Very ornamental. 15c.

Double White.

Double Crimson.

Double Pink.

Davidiana, red, new 25c.

“ white, new 25c.

Pyramidal—Grows in a spiral form, as the Lombardy Poplar. 15c.

Weeping—With three feet bodies, a very handsome tree. 15c.

POPULUS AUREA.

Golden Leaf Poplar. 25c.

PYRUS SPECTABILIS—Chinese Crab Apple.

A small size tree, producing double pink flowers. 20c.

PRUNUS PISSARDII—Persian Purple Leaf Plum.

The most valuable of all purple leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather and its leaves until mid-winter. We cannot too highly endorse it. 25c.

SAPINDUS MARGINATUS—Soap Berry.

A native tree from the Southern coast belt, of rapid growth and with pinnate leaves; flowers white, followed by bright yellow berries which are retained through the winter. 50c.

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA—Maiden Hair Tree.

A rapid growing tree with curious fan-like foliage. 50c.

SALIX—Willow.

Annularis or Ring Leaved—Of rapid growth, erect and with leaves singularly curled like a ring. 25c.

Babylonica—Common weeping a valuable tree. 25c.

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA—Japan Varnish.

A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth, bark very smooth, leaves large. 50c.

SOPHORA JAPONICA.

A medium sized tree, with pinnated foliage. 25c.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE.

Melia Azedayrach Umbraculiformis. A sub variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and of unique appearance. 25c.





RHODODENDRONS.

SECTION III.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

10 Plants, our selection of varieties.....	\$ 4 00
100 " " " 100 "	30 00

With but few exceptions all the plants are grown in pots, thereby securing safety in transplanting, and enabling us to ship without danger of loss from removal.

ABELIA RUPESTRIS.

A small shrub, with numerous pale pink tubular flowers. 50c.

ARBUTUS UNEDO—Strawberry Tree.

Attains a height of 15 feet. Foliage dark glossy, flowers white, bell shaped, blooms early in Spring, and produces bright scarlet edible fruit. 50c.

ARDISIA CRENATA.

A dwarf growing shrub, with dark shining leaves. Its beauty consists in a profusion of very showy berries, which are retained during Winter and until May. Succeeds best in a shady situation near a building. Is hardy here and southward.

Rubra—With red berries. 50c.

Alba—With white berries. 50c. each.

AUCUBA—Gold Dust Tree.

This genus contains both male and female plants; if latter are planted near the male plants they produce a profusion of red berries, which makes these plants very attractive; succeeds best in a shady situation. 25c. each. 10 varieties, our selection, \$2.00.

Dentata Variegata—Variegated leaves.

Hymalaica—Leaves green, sinuated.

Japonica (male)—Leaves spotted yellow.

Latimaculata (female)—Leaves blotched yellow.

Longifolia (female)—Leaves narrow, green.

Macrodontha (male)—Leaves broad, green.

Macrophylla—Leaves large green.

Macrophylla Dentata—Leaves green, deeply serrated.

Picta (female)—Leaves broadly variegated.

Salicifolia—Leaves green, very narrow.

Viridis (female)—Leaves deep green.

BERBERIS.

Fortunii—Fortune's Barberry, foliage long, flowers yellow, a low growing shrub. 50c.

Japonica—This splendid plant thrives best in a shady situation, as on the north side of a house, foliage very broad, with five pairs of leaflets, flowers yellow in long spikes during February and March, followed with dark purple berries; a magnificent shrub. 50c.; large plants, \$1.

Trifoliata—A native species of Southern Texas; leaves glossy, of medium height. 25c.

BUXUS—Tree Box.

25 to 50c., according to size.

Argentea—Silver-leaved.

Argentea Nova—Silver blotch leaved.

Aurea—Golden leaved.

Balearica—Very broad leaves.

Communis—Common, one of the best for hedges. \$10 and \$15 per 100.

Eleta—Narrow leaved.

Fortunii—Fortune's; round leaved.

Hansworthii—Upright growth, new and distinct.

Latifolia—Broad leaved.

The Tree Box requires clay; they will not thrive in a sandy soil.

CLEYERA JAPONICA.

A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy, flowers inconspicuous, berries red during winter. 50c.

COTONEASTER.

Simondsii—Grows 4 to 6 feet high; foliage small, glossy; flowers white, followed by red berries which are retained during Winter. 25c.

Thymnifolius } Low growing varieties of
Wheelerii } trailing habit desirable for
rock work, slopes, etc., produce a profusion
of berries. 25c. each.

ELEAGNUS.

Reflexa—Rapid growing shrub, with long flexible branches, suitable for training in various shapes, as arbors, etc.; foliage glossy, flowers small, fragrant. 25c.

Reflexa Aurea—With golden variegated leaves and of more bushy habit of growth. 50c.

ERYOBOTHRYA JAPONICA—

Japan Medlar or Loquat.

A highly ornamental tree, with broad leaves, blooms during February, seldom perfects fruit here, productive on the coast and in Florida. 25 and 50c.

ESCALLONIA.

Montevidensis—Profuse blooming shrub, flowers white in umbells. 50c.

EVONYMUS.

Japonicus—Japan, green; fine for hedges. 25c.; \$5 to \$10 per 100.

" **Variegata**—Silver leaved.

" **Aureus**—Golden.

" **Duc d'Anjou**—Leaves blotched yellow.

" **Pulchellus**—Leaves narrow, of dwarf compact habit.

Radicans Variegata—Creeping Evonymus, with leaves finely variegated. 25c. each.

GARDENIA—Cape Jasmin.

Florida—Flowers very large, white and very fragrant, foliage glossy. All pot grown. 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10.

Fortunii—Flowers larger than Florida.

Radicans—Dwarf, trailing, foliage smaller than above; flowers white, very fragrant.

Radicans Variegata—With variegated leaves.

" **Marginata**—Very dwarf, leaves edged silver.

Japonica—Similar to Florida, but with single flowers, which are succeeded with scarlet fruit, which is retained all Winter.

" **Variegata**—A distinctly variegated variety, introduced from Japan by ourselves.

HEDERA ARBOREA.

Tree or Shrubby Ivy.

Elegantissima } With silver.
Variegata } Variegated leaves. 50 cts.
Of bushy growth, and make handsome
plants if grown in partial shade.

HELIANTHEMUM or CISTUS—

Rock or Sun Rose.

25c. each.

Algarvense—A fine compact evergreen shrub, thriving in any soil. During May and June it produces a great profusion of large white flowers, with a dark purple spot upon each petal; one of the most showy and desirable shrubs we possess.

Albidus—With pink flowers.

ILLICIUM ANISATUM—Anis Tree.

The leaves, when bruised, give a pungent anis odôr; fine ornamental tree. 50c.

JASMINUM FRUCTICANS.

Large spreading shrub, with yellow flowers. Further South it grows to a small tree. 25c.

LAURUS—Laurel.

Nobilis—Apollo's or Spice Laurel; leaves very aromatic. 50c.

Regalis—*Oreodaphne Californica*, or California Laurel; leaves narrow, glossy, and with spicy fragrance. 50c.

Laurocerasus—English Laurel, a handsome and thrifty growing shrub, with glossy foliage. 25 and 50c.

Lusitanica—Portugal Laurel, foliage glossy, flowers white in spikes. 50c.

Colchica, Caucasic, Rotundifolia—Beautiful sub-varieties of the English Laurel, all with glossy foliage. 25 and 50c.

Cameliœfolia—A new variety with recurved leaves. 25 and 50c.

Bertinii—A new variety with very large leaves. 25 and 50c.

LIGUSTRUM—Privet.

Amurense—From Amoor River, new, very rapid and quite compact grower, foliage small, a fine hedge plant. 25c.; \$5 per 100.

Ibota—New Japan Privet, with glossy orange-like leaves. 25c.

Italicum—With erect branches and broad leaves, compact growth. Blooms from April till midsummer. 25c.

Japonicum—Japan; fine shrub or low tree, foliage broad, panicles of white flowers, followed by purple berries. 25c.

Nepalensis—Nepaul; dwarf habit, leaves more oval than Japonica, panicles of white flowers, berries purple brown, long. 25c.

Robustum Aureum—Of very vigorous and compact growth; leaves large, handsomely variegated yellow. 25c.

Sinensis Aureum—With slender branches and open growth; leaves variegated. 25c.

LIMONIA TRIFOLIATA.

A hardy variety of Lemon. [See under head of Miscellaneous Fruits.] 25c.

MAGNOLIAS.

ALL POT GROWN.

Grandiflora—The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees, needs no description. 1 foot, 50c.; 2 feet, 75c.

Grandiflora Gloriosa—A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter, foliage large and bronze underneath, a magnificent tree. 2 years, grafted plants, \$1.

Fuscata—Banana Shrub; dwarf growing variety; in April or May it is covered with a profusion of small flowers, exhaling a most exquisite fragrance, similar to a ripe Banana, a great favorite. 8 to 10 inches, 25c.; larger plants from 50c. to \$1.

Pumila (Talauma Pumila)—Chinese Dwarf, foliage long, growth dwarf, compact, flowers small, pure white with fleshy petals, exceedingly fragrant, produced in small quantity but nearly through the whole year; thrives best in a partially shaded situation, and is also a good pot plant. Small plants, 50c.

MAHONIA.

Aquifolium—Holly leaved ash berry; a low growing shrub, leaves prickly, purplish in Autumn, flowers yellow in March. 25c.

MESPILUS—Cratægus.

Pyracantha Lalandii—A new sub-variety of the Evergreen Thorn, or Burning Bush. Its merit consists in producing more berries and latter of a brighter color than the old variety. 25c.

MYRTUS—Myrtle.

Medium sized shrubs, 25c.

Floreplænæ—Flowers double white.

Tomentosa—A pretty dwarf variety, with narrow leaves.

NERIUM—Oleander.

Small, in 2½ inch pots, 25c. each; \$2 per 10. Larger, 50c. each; \$4 per 10.

Double White—Flowers semi-double in young plants, becoming more double in proportion as plants grow older.

Joan of Arc—Semi-double white.

Lilian Henderson—Semi-double white, profuse bloomer.

Lutescens—Single, yellowish white.

Splendens—Old double pink, best of its color.

NEWER VARIETIES with Double and Treble Corollas.

25c. each; \$2 per 10.

The flowers differ in shape from the above in having two or three funnel-shaped corollas inserted, one within the other. The great advantage of these varieties consists in the flowers falling off when passed through their freshness, and thus relieve the plant from unsightly dried flowers as in the older varieties.

Gilbert Bravy (Treble Corolla)—Lilac rose, white stripe, lower Corolla carmine.

Henri Mares (Treble Corolla)—Delicate rose, edged lilac and white stripe.

Marcel (Treble Corolla)—Rose, washed deeper rose and white stripes.

Mme. Charles Baltet (Double Corolla)—Cherry carmine.

Mme. Leon Brun (Double Corolla)—Lilac Rose, lower Corolla carmine.

Mme. Peyre (Double Corolla)—Very pale flesh.

Mme. Puech (Double Corolla)—Deep lilac carmine.

Professeur Durant (Double Corolla)—Yellowish white.

Savort—Light Rose, edged lilac.

OLEA FLAGRANS—Tea Olive.

One of our most desirable and popular shrubs; flowers white, small but of exquisite fragrance and blooms nearly all Winter. Several sizes, 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1. each.

OSMANTHUS.

A section of the above, but with prickly leaves.

Illicifolius—*Holly leaved*. Leaves dark green. 25c.

Illicifolius Argentea,—with beautifully variegated dark leaves. 50c.

Illicifolius Aureus—Leaves variegated yellow. 50c.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA.

Dark glossy leaves, flowers white, in large heads, makes a showy, tall-growing shrub, or medium sized tree. 50c.

PITTIOSPORUM TOBIRA.

A fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes, flowers fragrant. 1 foot 25c.; 2 to 3 feet 50c.

Variegata—Variegated. Small plants, 25c., larger, 50c.

RAPHIOLEPIS.

Indica (*Cratogeus Indica*).—A medium growing shrub with coriaceous leaves, flowers white in terminal heads, blooms in early Spring. 50c.

RUSCUS ACULEATUS—Butcher's Broom.

A dwarf evergreen, with acute or spiny leaves, and producing numerous red berries, which are retained during Winter. 25c.

SOPHORA SPECIOSA.

From Texas; flowers purple, fragrant; foliage glossy green, very distinct; slow grower. 50c.

THEA BOHEA—Chinese Tea Plant.

A beautiful shrub, with large white flowers and yellow anthers, giving it much resemblance to Single Camellia. 25c.

VIRBURNUM.

Odoratissimum—Chinese, fragrant, fine broad leaves and compact shrub, flowers white. 25c.

Tinus or Laurustinus—A popular flowering shrub blooms profusely. 25c.

Suspensum—Flowers creamy white, early in Spring; of low growth. 25c.

Macrocephalum—**Chinese Guelder Rose**—Not a new shrub, but a very scarce one, and the handsomest of the genus. Flowers white in large heads resembling those of *Hydrangea Thomas Hogg*, but produced in early Spring. \$1.

AZALEA INDICA.

These beautiful early Spring flowering shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude; they succeed best in a shady situation and in a light soil, containing an abundance of leaf mould. Few plants are more desirable for the decoration of conservatories or for blooming in rooms. When pot grown plants are through their period of blooming, plunge the pots in the ground in a shady situation. The beauty of these plants is only realized when planted in masses in open ground.

PRICES OF PLANTS.

2 years, with flower buds, 25c.

3 and 4 years, very strong and well set with buds, 50c. to \$1. each.

10 Plants, our selection of varieties, 2 years, \$2.00; 3 and 4 years \$4.

Our collection consists of upwards of 100 varieties, including all the distinct and leading kinds.

RHODODENDRONS.

Magnificent shrubs, with large clusters of flowers, resembling the Azalea. Perfectly hardy, but require a partially shaded situation, and a soil mixed with leaf mould.

Ponticum—Seedlings. These vary more or less in shade of color, and range from pink to purple. 3 years old, 50c. each, \$4 per 10; blooming size, \$1 each, \$8 per 10.

Hybrid Varieties of Catawbiensis—These are all grafted plants, which we import annually from Europe. These plants

are much superior to the seedlings in the size of clusters and the greater variety of colors, which range from pure white to pink, crimson and purple. Twenty-five varieties. Price of grafted plants, two and three years, with flower buds, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each; \$12 to \$15 per 10.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

This magnificent Shrub is perfectly hardy in this latitude. A partially shady situation, especially where protected from cold winds during Winter, will give the best results. It is advisable to shelter the flower buds with a covering during very cold weather in Winter, otherwise they may not open well. A soil well mixed with leaf mould is the most desirable, and the best season for transplanting is October and November, and from middle of February to end of March. Our collection is very extensive, plants are very vigorous and of compact growth, and stock is very large.

The semi-double varieties are valuable for open ground planting, as they bloom more profusely than most of the double sorts.

PRICES OF PLANTS.

- Double White, without flower buds, 12 inches, \$1.
- Double White, with 2 to 4 flower buds, 12 inches, \$1.50.
- Double White, without flower buds, 18 to 24 inches, \$2 to \$3.
- Double White, with flower buds, 18 to 24 inches, \$2 to \$5.
- Colored Varieties, without flower buds, 12 inches, 75c.
- Colored Varieties, with flower buds, 12 inches, \$1.

We supply as follows, our selection of varieties :

- 10 fine plants, without flower buds, 12 inches, \$7.
- 10 fine plants, with flower buds, 12 inches, \$9.
- 50 fine plants, all distinct with and without buds, 10 to 12 inches, \$25.
- 100 fine plants, in 25 varieties, 10 to 12 inches, \$40.

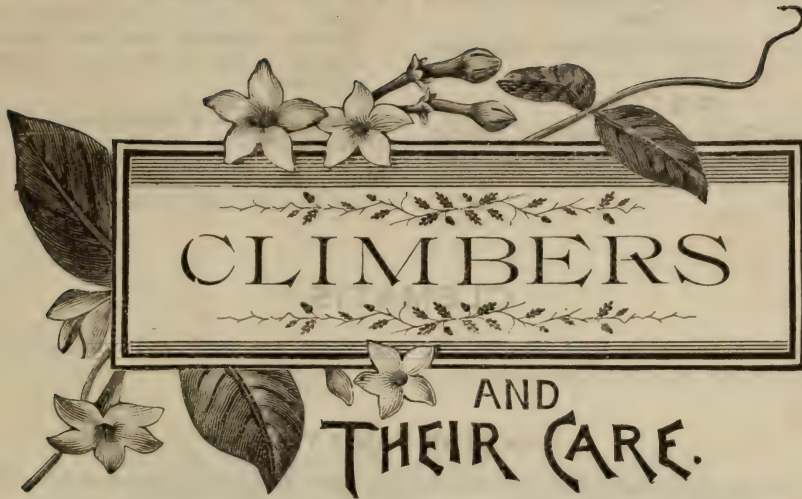
☞ Plants with flower buds are usually in stock until January 1st; after that date only a portion of the varieties can be supplied with buds.

For distant carriage there is more or less risk of losing the buds while in transit.

LEADING VARIETIES.

Adrian—Crimson.
Alba Plœna—Double white, best of its color.
Alexina—Blush white, pink dots.
Caleb Cope—Blush rose.
Candidissima—Pure white, blooms late in Spring.
Carswelliana—Red, striped white.
Chandlerii Elegans—Light rose.
Colvilli Rubra—Red.
Duchesse D'Orleans—White, striped pink.
Dunlap's Anemonœflora—Pink, blotched crimson. Semi-double.
Dunlap's White—White.
Elata—Dark crimson.
Feastii—White and pink.
Fimbriata—White, with fringed edge.
Florida—Cherry red and white.
Gillessii—Crimson, blotched white.
Gunellii—Rose. Semi-double.
Henri Favre—Rose salmon, white striped.

Imbricata—Deep carmine.
Jeffersonii—Crimson.
Jenny Lind—White and pink.
Lady Hume's Blush—Flesh color.
Landrethii—Clear rose.
Lefebreanus—Rose spotted, large and semi-double.
La Reine—White, striped red.
Marie Louise—Red and white.
Mrs. Abby Wilder—White, striped pink.
Mrs. Luerman—Crimson, spotted white.
Mathotiana—Dark red, ranunculiformed.
Pomponia Rubra—Dark red.
Palmer's Perfection—Red striped white.
Reine des Fleurs—Red.
Sacco—Bright rose.
Sarah Frost—Bright crimson.
Sherwoodii—Crimson.
Wilderii—Delicate rose.
Wm. Penn—Cherry red.



Price, except where noted, 25c. each. 10 Varieties, our selection, \$2.

ABUTILON VEXILLARUM.

A good climber, flowers red and yellow, profuse bloomer and quite hardy. 10c.

AKEBIA QUINNATA—Five-leaved Akebia.

A Japanese climber, with reddish brown flowers.

AMPELOPSIS JAPONICA—Japan Ivy.

Beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth, eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc.

Royalii—A new variety, said to be superior to the above.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA—Japan Trumpet Vine.

Superb climber, flowers very showy, deep orange, blooms nearly all summer.

HEDERA—Ivy.

Hibernica—Irish.

Conglomerata—New, with narrow leaves and compact growth.

JASMINUM.

Nudiflorum—Produces light yellow flowers in early Spring.

Officinalis—Flowers white, fragrant.

JASMINE DOUBLE CAROLINA—Gelseminum.

A variety of the native species, with double flowers. A profuse bloomer and very desirable. 25c. each, \$2 per 10.

LONICERA—Honeysuckle.

Aurea Reticulata—Golden netted, a remarkable variety; leaves bright green; beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the Autumn; a beautiful plant.

Belgicum—Belgian; pink flowers, very sweet, profuse bloomer, one of the best. Can also be trained as a bush.

Coccinea Brownii—Scarlet, trumpet.

Grata—Yellow trumpet.

MATSEA GLABRA or Manettia.

A rapid growing climber, with scarlet tubular flowers, produced in great profusion; the stems are killed every Winter; the roots require a covering of leaves in Winter. 15c.

PASSIFLORA.

Arc-en-Ciel—Flowers large, centre white and citron colored, with outer circle dark; a rapid grower, an excellent plant.

Constance Elliott—Similar in habit to above, but flowers pure white; new.

PERIPLOCA GRÆCA—Grecian Silk Vine.

Rapid grower, flowers purple.

RHYNOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES.

Evergreen, with white fragrant flowers in April and May; excellent for training against a wall.

Variegata—With variegated leaves.

ROSES.

Several varieties of Noisette. 25c.

SOLANUM JASMINOIDES—Potato Vine.

Evergreen. Free blooming and rapid grower; flowers white.

WISTARIA.

Sinensis Purpurea—A beautiful climber, producing in early spring large clusters of purple pea-shaped flowers, a vigorous grower.

Frutescens Magnifica—Flowers in long tassels, pale blue, blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the Summer; extremely vigorous.

Sinensis Alba—A white flowered variety, beautiful. 50c.

Multijuga—Light purple flowers. Racemes from 18 to 24 inches long, loose.

CLEMATIS.

These are among the most beautiful climbing plants, are hardy, and intended for open ground culture. Should be trained on lattice work or pillars.

SHRUBBY VARIETIES.

All our grafted plants of this section are two years from graft, imported from Europe and grown one year here before they are sent out.

PRICE OF PLANTS.

Two years grafts, imported, 75c. each; 10 plants, our selection, \$5.00.

One and two years old on own roots, home grown, a few varieties only, 25c. each.

Plants on own roots, while giving sometimes good results, are not so free growing or free blooming as grafted plants.

CLASS I.**FLOWERING IN SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER.**

Albert Victor—Dark lavender, brown mid-rib.

Barillet Deschamps—Double, mauve.

Countess of Lovelace—Light bluish lilac, double.

Duchess of Edinburg—Double white, fragrant.

Fair Rosamond—White, purplish mid-rib.

Helena.

Lord Mayo—Lilac rose.

Miss Bateman—White.

Mrs. S. C. Barker—White, edged light violet.

Rubella—Purple.

Standishii—Violet blue, suffused with crimson.

Sophia fl. pl.—Lilac.

CLASS II.

Comprising varieties which flower continuously from April until Autumn, and others from June to October.

Ascotiensis.

Alexandra—Reddish lilac.

Duchess of Teck—White, with mauve bar.

Fairy Queen—Very large, pale flesh, with pink bar in centre of each petal.

Gloire de St. Julien—White, flushed mauve.

Henryii—White, large.

Jackmanii—Deep violet purple, most profuse bloomer; a well known and favorite variety, best of its color.

Lanuginosa—White, tinted lilac.

Lanuginosa Belisaire—Pale lilac.

Lawsoniana—Rosy purple, darker veins.

Louis Van Houtte—Double white.

Magnifica—Reddish purple, with red bars.

Mme. Neville—Light blue.

Mme. Van Houtte—White.

Marie Desfosses—White.

Otto Froebel—Greyish white.

Thomas Tennent—Blue.

Symeana.

Viticella Venosa—Mauve, veined white.

CLASS III.

*Herbaceous.*Price 25c. *Plants on own roots.*

Clematis Coccinea—Flowers small, crimson, produced in the greatest profusion throughout the summer.

Clematis Crispa—Flowers bell-shaped, of a delicate violet blue, fragrant, native.

Clematis Viticella—Flowers purple; blooms during summer.

Clematis Flammula—Flowers white.

Clematis Erecta Cœrulea—Flowers blue.

**ARBOR VITÆ.**

Intermedia—Seedling of Chinese golden, three years; once transplanted, per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.

CAPE JASMINE.

Eight and ten inches, from 2½ inch pots, per 100, \$10.00.

EVONYMUS JAPONICA.

Eight and ten inches, \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000; twelve and eighteen inches, \$10.00 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE—Amoor River Privet.

Makes an admirable Evergreen hedge, growth dense and rapid. One year old plants \$6.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

Mignonette—pink, **Paquerette**—white, **Perle d'Or**—buff, \$10.00 per 100.

These varieties make very ornamental hedges of low growth.

SPIRÆA THUNBERGII.

Dwarf, profuse bloomer in early Spring; flowers white; strong plants, \$10.00 per 100.

THEA BOHEA.

Chinese Tea. Excellent for a low hedge, blooms profusely and stands clipping well. Three years old plants \$10.00 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE.



PAMPAS GRASS.

Gynerium Argenteum

—A most ornamental plant, with silvery plume-like spikes of flowers; very hardy, and thrives in any ordinary rich soil. 25c.

Gynerium Roseum, or Rose-Colored—

Among a large quantity of seedlings we found several plants producing flowers of a light rose and a light purplish color. The plumes are also very large and silky. When just appearing they are of a purple tint; this gradually fades until a soft tint is retained. Plants are all propagated by division. 25c.

ERIANTHUS RAVENÆ.

Attains a height of ten to twelve feet, throwing up numerous flower spikes of grayish white; blooms profusely, and remains in bloom a long time; needs space to show its merits. 25c.

EULALIA.

Japonica Variegata—A new variegated hardy Grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the Ribbon Grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps six feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and after several years trial in our grounds, we highly com-

mend it as a very ornamental grass. 25c.

Japonica Zebrina—Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally like the former, runs across the leaf. 25c.



Coniferous Evergreens.

Our stock of plants of this section is very large and of the finest quality. They are grown in pots during a part of the season, and being sent out with all their roots in a compact ball of earth, there is no danger of loss in transplanting.

We would again urge the necessity of planting small, healthy pot-grown plants in preference to larger specimens, which can only be furnished from open ground, and with these there is always connected some risk in transplanting. We append the height the different varieties may be expected to attain.

Price for plants grown in 4 and 6 inch pots, unless noted.....50 cents.
 Ten plants, our selection of varieties.....\$4.
 Larger specimens, from 8 and 10 inch pots.....\$1 to \$3 each.

ARBOR VITÆ.

ASIATIC SECTION.

- Biota—Aurea**—Golden; a beautiful compact tree of golden hue, most desirable. 12 inches, 50c.; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1; 8 to 10 feet.
- “ **Filiformis Pendula** — Weeping, thread-like foliage, very curious. 6 to 8 feet.
- “ **Intermedia**—Seedling of Aurea; compact, with habit of Golden and Chinese; from open ground. 25 to 50c. 8 to 10 feet.

Biota—Meldensis—Ashy foliage, rapid grower and distinct. 15 feet.

- “ **Rollisonii or Elegantissima**—Growth more rapid and more open than Aurea, foliage golden hue.
- “ **Semper Aurea**—A beautiful new variety, still finer than Aurea; it retains its bright golden hue longer. 50 and 75c. 6 to 8 feet.
- “ **Glauca**—Habit of Aurea, but foliage of ashy green.

AMERICAN SECTION.

Thuja—Ericoides—With heath-like foliage; very compact. 3 to 4 feet.

“ **Gigantea or Lobbii**—From California. Rapid growth, deep green foliage; an excellent variety. 15 to 20 feet.

“ **Globosa**—Of spherical and compact growth. 4 to 6 feet.

“ **Pumila**—Booth's Dwarf. Of dense rounded habit. 2 to 3 feet.

“ **Reidii**—Round form; more open than *Globosa*. 3 to 5 feet.

“ **Tom Thumb**—A dwarf variety, of slow growth and compact habit. 25c.

CEDRUS ARGENTEA—African Cedar.

Thrives well and forms a fine tree. 25 to 30 feet.

CEDRUS DEODORA The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains.

A magnificent tree, succeeding admirably here. 1 foot, 50c.; 2 feet, \$1; larger sizes in proportion. 50 to 75 feet.

CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNII--Fortune's Yew.

Broad leaved, moderate grower. 10 to 12 feet.

CHAMÆCYPARIS VARIEGATA—Variegated Cypress.

6 to 8 feet.

CRYPTOMERIA.

Japonica—Japan Cedar; a rapid growing tree of graceful habit. 25 feet.

Elegans—Foliage smaller and habit more compact. Needs shade.

CUNNINGHAMIA SINENSIS—Chinese Pine.

A tree somewhat like the *Araucaria*, with lance like leaves and horizontal branches, rapid grower and very beautiful. 75 feet.

CUPRESSUS—The Cypress.

Australis—Of rapid growth and quite compact. (See *Frenela*.)

Benthami—A fine tree with dense compact head and long slender branches. 25 to 35 feet.

Cashmeriensis—Bluish cast, rapid grower. 40 to 60 feet.

Ericoides—Heath leaved; very compact, of moderate height, foliage quite distinct, turns purple in Winter.

Funerbris—Funeral, rapid growth and graceful habit. 50 feet.

Glandulosa—Thrifty grower, foliage green, and bark of branches red. Attains a height of 50 feet.

Gracilis—Ashy green foliage, delicate and graceful habit.

Goveniana—Of rapid open growth, foliage dark green. 50 feet.

Hugelii—A rare species, of erect and rapid growth.

Knighteana Elegans—Foliage of glaucous hue, exceedingly graceful and of rapid growth. 30 to 50 feet..

Lawsoniana—Fine compact habit, foliage feathery, varies from a vivid green to a silvery tint, according to sub-varieties. It sports from seed. 10 to 20 feet.

Lawsoniana Alba Spica—A new sub-variety of above, with distinct foliage, and of dwarf habit.

Lusitanica, or Sinensis Pendula—Cypress of Goa, a graceful variety of glaucous green and with pendant branches. 20 feet.

McNabiana—Upright growth of glaucous hue.

Macrocarpa, or Lambertina—A rapid open grower, foliage bright green. 30 to 50 feet.

Majestica—Foliage ashy green, of rapid growth, branches somewhat pendulous.

Majestica Viridis—Similar to the above, but with dark bright green foliage.

Nutkaensis — Thujopsis Borealis — Or Nootka Sound Cypress, of dwarf compact habit. 6 to 8 feet.

Nepalensis Pendula—A sub-variety of *Cupressus Lusitanica*.

Sempervirens Horizontalis—Rapid grower, branches spreading. 50 to 60 feet.

Sempervirens Pyramidalis—Oriental, or Pyramidal Cypress, of very compact and shaft-like habit. From 25c. to 50c. each.

Torulosa, or Twisted Cypress—A rapid grower, of glaucous habit. 30 to 40 feet.

CALLITRIS, QUADRIVALVIS—

Thuja Articulata, or African Arbor Vitæ.

A medium sized tree, with foliage of a yellow cast.

FRENELA.

New Holland species, with delicate thread-like foliage, or graceful shape and appearance, rapid growers, but liable to be injured by Spring frosts while young. Must be planted where they can be sheltered from cold winds. Several varieties, viz: *Gunnii*, *Australis*, *Macrostachya*, &c.

JUNIPERUS—The Juniper Tree.

- Communis**—Common English.
Communis Hibernica—Irish; fine pyramidal growth. 8 to 10 feet.
Communis Pendula—English weeping. 15 feet.
Communis Suecica—Swedish; yellowish cast. 10 feet.
Japonica—Japanese; bright green, very good. 8 to 10 feet.
Oblonga—Nepaul; of spreading habit. 10 to 15 feet.
Oblonga Pendula—Nepaul Weeping; the finest of its class. 20 feet. 1 foot, grafted, \$1.
Repens—Creeping; quite unique variety; thrives in any soil.
Sabina—Savin; male and female, a low spreading, dark leaved shrub.
Squamata—Scaly; a trailing shrub of great beauty, and the finest of the trailing section.
Japonica Variegata—With variegated foliage.
Scholli—Yellowish tinted foliage.

LIBROCEDRUS DECURRENS—California Arbor Vitæ.

A magnificent and rapid growing tree, foliage in form of fans. 50 to 75 feet. 50c. to \$1.

LIBOCEDRUS CHILIENSIS—Chilian Arbor Vitæ.

Delicate foliage, silver striped. 6 to 8 feet.

PODOCARPUS JAPONICA—Japan Yew.

A medium sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit, leaves broad, dark green. 10 to 15 feet.

PODOCARPUS CORONARIUS.

Dwarf habit, grows erect.

PODOCARPUS NAJII.

With very broad leaves. Not hardy north of Augusta.

RETINOSPORA—Japan Cypress.

A valuable genus of small trees or shrubs from Japan, very hardy and desirable.

Filifera—Of medium height, branches very slender and thread-like.

Obtusa—Leaves glossy green above, with silvery stripes beneath.

Pisifera or Pea Fruited—Dwarf growth, with slender branches and sharp pointed glaucous leaves.

Pisifera Aurea—Golden, with the tips of the branches of a bright golden hue, beautiful. 50c. to \$2.

Pisifera Argantea—With foliage tipped lighter yellow.

Plumosa or Plume Like—A rapid growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches, very handsome. 50c. to \$2.

Plumosa Aurea—Similar in habit to Plumosa, but with foliage tipped with gold. 50c. to \$2 each.

Plumosa Alba Picta—With foliage distinctly blotched with silvery white, of dwarf habit, and requires shade to prevent sun scorching. 50c.

Squarrosa—Rapid grower, foliage light bluish green, very handsome, one of the best of the genus. 50c. to \$2.

TAXUS—The Yew.

Few varieties of this genus are desirable here, growth very slow.

Stricta—Of upright growth, but with slender branches and of open habit.

THUJOPSIS—Japan Arbor Vitæ.

Dolabrata—Axe-leaved; branches drooping, dark green leaves, of dwarf growth.

Dolabrata Variegata—Similar in habit to above, but with silver striped foliage; both thrive best in partial shade.



We have for years past made the growing of Roses on a large scale one of the main features of our establishment, and annually added every good new Rose to our collection; proving their qualities before sending them out, so that our customers can rely fully upon our selection. We have within the past thirty-three years tested the relative merits of upwards of fifteen hundred varieties, and those in the following list are the cream of their several classes.

The stock of plants number many thousands; still growing so many varieties, it is impossible for us to keep constantly a large quantity of each enumerated kind; we therefore beg persons sending their orders to allow us some latitude in the selection, or send an additional list to select from, in case those first named should be exhausted.

Our Roses are cultivated upon their own roots, excepting the newer sorts, and a very few varieties of great beauty of flower, but of such dwarf growth as to prevent their propagation unless budded upon strong growing stocks. These varieties are placed in a separate class.

A deep soil well fertilized with stable manure is the most favorable to the Rose. In planting, select two or three of the strongest branches, cut these back to two or three inches each, and remove all the smaller ones. Each new shoot will produce finer flowers than if the old wood is left. After the first killing frost, prune back the bush to three or four inches above ground.

No good flowers must be expected unless the plants are annually pruned.

The plants which we send out are grown in open ground, are very strong and healthy. The usual average height of Hybrids is four feet, and many varieties attain six feet in height. The tea and other dwarf sorts are from one to two feet high. Plants are cut back eighteen inches or two feet to reduce bulk in packing. We wish it distinctly understood that we do not enter into competition with growers who offer plants at less than half our rates. We desire a comparison of our plants and prices with the low priced collections offered by some growers, and we feel assured that the advantage will be vastly in our favor.

All Roses are ever blooming, except those especially noted at the end of the list.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

Purchaser's selection, each 25c.; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.

Our selection, one of a variety, per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

SECTION I.

CHINA ROSES.

The Roses belonging to this class are among the best bloomers for this climate. Their flowers are produced in great abundance, though not equal in beauty of shape or variety of color to the other classes.

Archiduc Charles—Variable, light pink to deep crimson.

Cammellioflora—Rosy purple.

Ducher—White, free bloomer.

Eugene DeBeauharnais—Crimson, light centre.

Louis Phillippe—Dark crimson spotted.

Mme. Jean Sisley—White, slightly tinged pink.

Purple Superior, or Agrippina—Dark crimson.

Theresa Stravius—White, pale flesh centre.

SECTION II.

TEA ROSES.

Varieties of bushy and dwarf habit, are of delicate structure, profuse bloomers, very fragrant and desirable. The climbing section is of vigorous growth.

A Bouquet—Pink mottled red and coppery hue; dwarf.

Aline Sisley—Carmine red, shaded purple; dwarf.

Alphonse Karr—Purplish rose.

Amabilis—Pink, apricot centre.

Amazone—Light yellow.

Andre Schwartz—Crimson, variable in color; dwarf.

Anna Olivier—Blush.

Aristides—White, buff centre; vigorous.

Azelie Imbert or Perfection de Montplaisir—Canary yellow.

Annette Seaut—Orange yellow.

Beaute de l'Europe—Buff yellow, coppery hue; good form and of half climbing habit.

Blanche Nabonnand—White, slightly tinged pink.

Bremond—Rosy carmine.

Belle Fleur D'Anjou—White, with pink centre.

Bon Silene—Rosy carmine, shaded salmon, fine in bud.

Bougere—Rosy bronze.

Bride—Variable; white tinged blush and at times silvery rose, like its parent, Catherine Mermet; a fine flower but not constant.

Caroline—Blush rose.

Catherine Mermet—Silvery, rose, large.

Clothilde—Deep rose.

Cornelia Cook—White, fine in bud; dwarf growth. Excellent for forcing, but of little value in open ground.

Charles de Legrady—Carmine red, changing to rosy salmon.

Clothilde Soupert—Rosy salmon, half climber.

Claire Carnot—Pale orange, yellow centre, lighter edge.

Comtesse Alban de Villeneuve—Crimson, shaded lighter.

Comtesse de Frigneuse—Canary yellow.

Comtesse Riza DuParc—Coppery, shaded carmine.

Comtesse de Sembui—Rosy salmon.

Coquette de Lyon—Pale yellow, free bloomer.

Devoniensis—White, creamy centre.

Duchesse de Brabant—Comtesse de Labarthe—Salmon pink.

Duchess of Edinburgh—Dark crimson, not very double and of slow growth on own roots.

Duchesse Mathilde—White.

Emily Dupuy—Pale fawn, in the style of Wm. Allen Richardson, but better; half climber. Worthless on own roots.

Enfant de Lyon—White, pink centre.

Etoile de Lyon—Large, full, canary yellow.

Empress of Russia—Yellowish white.

Eugene Meynadier—Violet carmine.

- Flavien Boudillon**—Light rose.
Florence de Colquhoun—Carmine, shaded lilac.
Gaston Chandon—Cherry red, shaded rose.
Gigantesque—White, pink centre.
Gloire de Rosamont—White, buff centre.
Gloire de Dijon—Salmon, shaded pink.
Isabella Sprunt—Resembles Saffrano, but more vigorous and of lighter color.
Jean Pernet—Yellow.
La Sylphide—*Mme. Ristori*—White, with creamy centre.
Le Pactole—An old but still desirable kind, white, yellow centre.
Louis Richard—Coppery rose, deeper centre.
La Princesse Vera—Flesh, edged coppery rose.
MM. Bravy—*Alba Rosea*, *Mme. Sertot*—White, pink centre.
Mme. Amadien—Flesh.
Mme. Berard—Salmon, style of *Gloire de Dijon*.
Mme. Camille—Rosy salmon, large.
Mme. Caro—Salmon pink.
Mme. Caroline Kuster—White, orange yellow centre.
Mme. Charles—Salmon, coppery tinted centre.
Mme. Cusin—Purplish rose, centre yellowish.
Mme. David—Rose, shaded white.
Mme. Dubrocca—Pink, apricot centre.
Mme. Damaizin—Salmon pink.
Mme. de Watteville—Pale yellow, margined pink.
Mme. de Tartas—Rosy crimson.
Mme. Falcot—Nankeen yellow.
Mme. Francisca Kruger—White, blush center.
Mme. Furtado—Pink centre, lighter edge.
Mme. H. Jamain—White, lemon centre.
Mme. Joseph Schwartz—White tinged flesh.
Mme. Lombard—Deep pink, shaded carmine.
Mme. Louville—Deep rose.
Mme. Trifle—Salmon yellow, half climber.
Mme. Welch—White edge, centre orange yellow.
Marie Ducher—Light pink, shaded salmon.
Marie Guillot—Pure white, dwarf.
Marie Sisley—Yellowish white.
Marie Van Houtte—Light yellow, outer petals tinged pink.
Marechal Niel—Deep canary yellow, large and full, a free bloomer and of climbing growth; grows best if budded on strong stocks.
- Marechal Robert**—Pale lemon, shaded buff.
Marie d'Orleans—Light carmine or dark rose.
Marquise de Vivens—Carmine, darker centre.
May Paul—Red inside, lilac outside.
Monsieur Chabaud St. Maudier—Light carmine, coppery centre.
Nameless Beauty—White, slightly tinged flesh, very feeble grower in open ground, undesirable. Perhaps a good forcing rose.
Nyphetos—Pure white, exquisite in bud, a feeble and dwarf grower on own roots and in open ground. Suitable for forcing only.
Papa Gontier—Bright carmine, reverse of petals purple; best on Manetti.
Paul Nabonnand—Deep pink.
Pauline Labonte—White, shaded salmon pink.
Perle des Jardins—Yellow, handsome, but poor grower on own roots.
Perle de Lyon—Dark yellow.
Princesse Marie—Pink.
Reine de Portugal—Yellowish, mottled pink, coppery hue.
Reine Marie Pia—Deep rose, crimson edge.
Rose Nabonnand—Pink.
Rubens—White, flesh center.
Safrano—Buff, fine in bud.
Shirley-Hibbert—Nankeen yellow. Dwarf.
Sombreuil—White, flesh center.
Souvenir de Therese Levet—Deep purplish carmine. Dwarf.
Souvenir de Germain de St. Pierre—Reddish purple, good in bud only.
Souvenir de Gabrielle Drevet—Salmon white, rose center.
Souvenir de Mme. Pernet—Tender rose, shaded yellow.
Souvenir d'Eliza Vardon—White, shaded salmon.
Souvenir du Rosieriste Rambaux—Carmine rose, shaded yellow.
Souvenir d'un Ami—Bright rose.
Sunset—A sport of *Perle des Jardins*, of a rich tawny yellow, weak grower upon own roots.
Suzanne Blanchet—Flesh.
Triomphe du Luxembourg—Rosy carmine, coppery tint.
Virginie—White, pink center.
White Bon Silene—White, good in bud only.
Zelia Pradel—White with a yellowish center, half climbing habit. Excellent.

SECTION III.

HYBRID TEA.

This class is of recent origin. They were produced from crossing Tea with Hybrid perpetual Roses, and while a few denote well defined traits of both races, others seem to be pure Teas. Many are of very weak growth and bad color, hence we have rejected the greater number as undesirable. The following are valuable:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Captain Christie—Flesh, with deeper center, free bloomer, fine flower, dwarf, thornless.</p> <p>Cheshunt Hybrid—Cherry carmine, shaded violet, of vigorous growth and free Spring bloomer.</p> <p>Hon. George Bancroft—Violet red.</p> <p>La France—Delicate silvery rose, superb</p> | <p>flower and free bloomer, but of weak constitution and apt to die back; always scarce on own roots.</p> <p>Mme. Alfred Carriere—Pure white, sometimes slightly tinged flesh, very free and constant bloomer and vigorous grower.</p> <hr/> <p>Michael Saunders—Deep violet crimson, dwarf growth, very free bloomer.</p> |
|--|--|

SECTION IV.

BOURBON ROSES.

Roses belonging to this class are generally of a vigorous dwarf habit, branches short and thick, and mostly with one flower; when a branch outgrows the others it often bears a corymb, or a panicle of flowers. Free bloomers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Gloire de France—Pink.</p> <p>Imperatrice Eugenie—Large, very full, beautifully cupped, delicate rose, an extra good flower.</p> | <p>Hermosa—Pale pink.</p> <p>Sir Joseph Paxton—Bright cherry red.</p> <p>Souvenir de la Malmaison—Large, very full, flesh, magnificent.</p> |
|---|--|

SECTION V.

NOISETTE and OTHER PERPETUAL CLIMBERS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>America—Salmon yellow.</p> <p>Caroline Schmidt—White, yellowish center.</p> <p>Caroline Goodrich—Flowers in clusters, lilac red, free bloomer, but not a climbing <i>Gen. Jacqueminot</i> as claimed, as its color is totally distinct.</p> <p>Chromatelia or Cloth of Gold—Very large, chrome yellow. Best budded upon Manetti, when flowers are always darker than upon plants on own roots.</p> <p>Clement Massier—White pink center.</p> <p>Devoniensis, Climbing (Tea)—White, creamy center.</p> <p>Inermis Morletti—Semi-double, deep pink; thornless, very vigorous.</p> <p>James Sprunt—A climbing China; dark crimson.</p> <p>Jules Jurgensen—Magenta, center shaded violet.</p> | <p>Eugenie Verdier—Soft rose.</p> <p>Lamarque—White.</p> <p>Octavie—Deep crimson, very vigorous.</p> <p>Princesse Stephanie—Salmon yellow.</p> <p>Reine Marie Henriette—Bright cherry red, good form and of vigorous habit.</p> <p>Reve D'Or or Climbing Safrano—Deep coppery yellow.</p> <p>Solfatare—Deep yellow, free bloomer.</p> <p>Surprise—Buff or light coppery.</p> <p>Vicomtesse D'Avesnes—Pink.</p> <p>Wm. Allen Richardson—Orange yellow, center coppery yellow.</p> <p>Woodland Margaret—White, vigorous.</p> <p>Waltham Climbers, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Resembling <i>Reine Marie Henriette</i>. Color bright red. No. 1 is the lightest; No. 3 the darkest.</p> |
|---|--|

SECTION VI.

NOISETTE DWARF VARIETIES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Coquette des Alpes—White, flesh colored centre, free bloomer.</p> | <p>Celine Forestier—White, with yellow and lilac centre.</p> <p>White Cluster—White, profuse bloomer.</p> |
|---|---|

SECTION VII.

HYBRID REMONTANT.

This class comprises the most perfect forms and colors. They are nearly all of vigorous growth. Some varieties bloom only during Spring and again in Fall, with an intermission of two months; others are as free bloomers as Tea Roses. First-class varieties only are here described.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) give the best results when budded on Manetti stocks. Plants can be supplied upon their *own roots* at prices noted under head of General Collection. Budded plants at 35c. each, or \$3.00 per 10.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Abel Carriere—Velvety maroon.</p> <p>Achille Gonod—Lilac rose.</p> <p>*Alfred Levauz—Bright cherry rose.</p> <p>A. K. Williams—Bright reddish crimson.</p> <p>*Alphonse Souppert—Bright pink.</p> <p>Anna de Diesbach—Fine satin rose, large.</p> <p>Annie Laxton—Cherry rose.</p> <p>*Antoine Mouton—Bright rose.</p> <p>Ardoisee de Lyon—Fiery red, slate colored edge.</p> <p>Auguste Mie—Delicate pink.</p> <p>Baronne Prevost—Deep rose.</p> <p>Bessie Johnson—Light blush.</p> <p>Berthe Leveque—Flesh white edge.</p> <p>Belle Normande—Lilac pink.</p> <p>Blanche de Meru—Light flesh.</p> <p>Boieldien—Bright cherry red.</p> <p>Brightness of Cheshunt—Vivid bright red.</p> <p>Black Prince—Dark purplish crimson.</p> <p>Cardinal Patrizzi—Deep purplish red.</p> <p>Camille Bernardin—Vivid red, very good.</p> <p>Claude Millon—Dark red, velvety.</p> <p>Charles Lefebvre—Dark cherry carmine.</p> <p>Charles Darwin—Brownish crimson.</p> <p>Colonel Felix Breton—Crimson, violet.</p> <p>*Comtesse Adrienne de Germiny—Bright cherry red.</p> <p>Comtesse de Camando—Rich deep crimson.</p> <p>Comtesse de Casteja—Deep crimson, brighter centre.</p> <p>Countess of Oxford—Carmine red.</p> <p>Countess of Roseberry—Carmine rose, good form.</p> | <p>Crown Prince—Purplish crimson.</p> <p>Comte A. de Serenye—Bright red.</p> <p>Clara Cochet—Bright rose, fine flower, but not a free bloomer.</p> <p>Dr. Hogg—Deep violet red.</p> <p>Dr. Hooker—Crimson scarlet, shaded violet.</p> <p>Dr. Sewell—Crimson scarlet, shaded purple, free bloomer.</p> <p>Duc de Cazes—Purplish red, shaded violet, dwarf growth.</p> <p>Duke of Connaught—Deep crimson, velvety, dwarf, a free bloomer.</p> <p>Duke of Albany—Bright crimson, shaded violet.</p> <p>Duke of Wellington—Bright red, shaded purple maroon.</p> <p>Deuil du Colonel Denfert—Dark purple, velvety.</p> <p>Directeur Alphand—Blackish purple, shaded brown.</p> <p>Duke of Edinburg—Vermilion.</p> <p>Duke of Teck—Crimson scarlet.</p> <p>Duchess of Connaught—Crimson, shaded with darker tint.</p> <p>Duhamel Dumonceau—Brilliant red shaded violet, free bloomer.</p> <p>Dupuy Jamain—Bright cherry rose.</p> <p>Edgar Jolibois—Red, shaded crimson.</p> <p>Edward Andre—Purplish red.</p> <p>Emily Laxton—Cherry rose, good bud, free bloomer.</p> <p>Empereur de Maroc—Dark crimson, shaded darker purple.</p> <p>E. Y. Teas—Dark cherry red.</p> |
|---|--|

- Eugene Furst—Velvety crimson.
 Exposition de Brie—Brilliant scarlet.
 Fanny Petzold—Clear satin rose.
 Felix Genero—Cherry red, globular.
 Ferdinand Chaffolte—Reddish violet, large.
 Fisher Holmes—Scarlet, shaded dark scarlet.
 Francois Arrago—Amaranth red.
 Francois Lacharme—Carmine red.
 Francois Michelin—Deep pink, reverse of petals Silvery Rose.
 Gabriel Tournier—Light crimson, free bloomer.
 Gen. Jacqueminot—Fiery red, an old standard sort.
 Gen. Washington—Brilliant vermilion.
 Gloire Lyonnaise—Very large white when fully expanded, but canary yellow while in bud; vigorous grower. Spring bloomer. Was sent out as a Yellow Hybrid; has no claim to that color, but is, however, a distinct and desirable variety.
 Grandeur of Cheshunt—Light crimson, shaded rose.
 Jean Liabaud—Vivid Crimson, shaded maroon.
 Jean Touvais—Deep red.
 John Hopper—Deep red.
 John Nesmith—Brilliant deep red.
 Jules Margottin—Cherry red.
 La Reine—Deep rosy lilac, a standard old variety.
 Lamotte Sanguin—Bright scarlet.
 La Rosiere—Fiery crimson, velvety.
 Louis Van Houtte—Crimson maroon.
 Leon Renault—Light crimson.
 Longfellow—Rich violet crimson.
 L'Oriflamme de St. Louis—Dazzling red carmine.
 Mme. Charles Wood—Dark lilac carmine.
 Mme. Catherine Souppert—Flesh, bordered and shaded rose
 Mme. Auguste VanGeert—Light pink.
 Mme. Moreau—Deep brilliant carmine, perpetual bloomer and best of its color.
 Mme. Recamier—Delicate rose.
 Mme. Prosper Laugier—Bright pink.
 Mme. Schmidt—Very large, deep pink.
 Mme. de Wettstein—Bright cherry red, large.
 Mme. Norman Neruda—Light cherry carmine, perfect form.
 Mme. Berthe Mackart—Bright crimson, reverse of petals silvery.
 Mme. Colombie—Bright rose and sometimes currant red.
- Mme. Isaac Periere—Dark carmine.
 Mme. Jules Grevy—Bluish pink.
 Mme. Lucien Chaure—Cherry red.
 M'lle Annie Wood—Deep carmine red.
 Marechal Canrobert—Bright pink.
 Marechal Suchet (Damaizin)—Deep carmine pink.
 Magna Charta—Bright pink.
 Marchioness of Exeter—Clear rose, tinted cherry rose.
 Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine, free bloomer.
 Marquise de Castellane—Bright pink.
 Panachee D'Orleans—Pink, with darker stripes.
 Paul Neyron—Deep pink, very large.
 Perle des Blanches—Pure white; free bloomer; synonym, *Boule de Neige*.
 Pœonia—Crimson red.
 Pierre Setelzki—Purple red.
 President Grevy—Purple red.
 President—Deep purple crimson, shaded violet.
 Prefet Limbourg—Dark red, velvety, shaded brown.
 Prince Albert—Deep crimson.
 Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark brownish crimson.
 Princess Mathilde—Dark crimson, shaded purple.
 Princess of Wales—Light vermilion.
 Princess Louise Victoria—Deep carmine changing lighter, half climbing.
 Queen of Waltham—Cherry rose.
 Rev. J. B. M. Camm—Bright rosy pink.
 Raphael—Dark red.
 Sappho—White tinged pink.
 Sidonie—Light pink.
 Sir Garnet Wolseley—Vermilion, shaded carmine.
 Souvenir de Charles Montault—Dark crimson, shaded purple.
 Souvenir de William Wood—Dark purplish crimson, shaded dark violet.
 Souvenir de Mme. Alfred Vy—Lilac crimson.
 Sultan of Zanzibar—Crimson maroon.
 The Shah—Bright red.
 Ulrich Brunner—Cherry crimson.
 Triomphe D'Amiens—Deep red carmine shaded darker carmine.
 Wm. Paul—Deep crimson, very dwarf.
 Yolande D'Arragon—Pale pink.

SECTION VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

SPRING BLOOMERS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Banksia Alba—White Banksia; flowers small in clusters, climber.</p> <p>Banksia Lutea—Yellow Banksia; flowers small in clusters.</p> | <p>Banksia Fortunii—White, flowers larger than B. Alba.</p> <p>Persian Yellow—Very double, of intense chrome yellow; plants are all budded, as it is of no value on its own roots. 35c.</p> |
|--|---|

SECTION IX.

ROSA POLYANTHA.

The varieties of this class, which have only been introduced within a few years, are crosses between the Japan type and Teas. They are ever-blooming, producing a profusion of clusters of very small, but very double flowers. Growth slender, dwarf, very desirable.

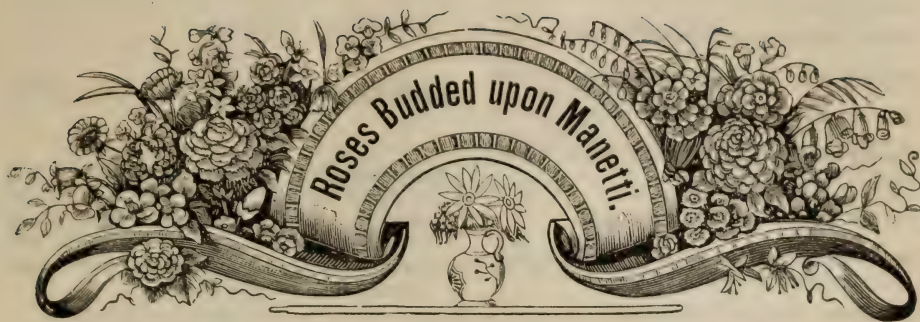
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Cecile Brunner—Flowers one and a half inch in diameter, salmon pink, deeper centre, beautifully formed.</p> <p>Floribunda—Lilac pink.</p> <p>Jeanne Drivon—Flowers in corymbs, white edged pink.</p> <p>Little Pet—Flowers one inch and a half in diameter, blush when just opening but changing to white.</p> | <p>Max Singer—Cherry red, climber.</p> <p>Miniature—Pure white, plant very dwarf, exquisite for pots or borders.</p> <p>Mignonette—Delicate rose, changing to blush, flowers very small.</p> <p>Paquerette—Pure white, flowers very small.</p> <p>Perle d'Or—Not yellow, as its name indicates, but of a light buff shade, good form.</p> |
|---|--|

SECTION X.

MOSS ROSES.

SPRING BLOOMERS, UNLESS NOTED.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Abel Carriere—Pale flesh, changing white.</p> <p>Adolphe Brogniard—Pink.</p> <p>Berangere—Rose carmine.</p> <p>Blanche Moreau—White.</p> <p>Comtesse de Murinais—Flesh changing white.</p> <p>Eugene de Savoie—Pink.</p> <p>Deuil de Paul Fontaine—Deep purple, perpetual.</p> <p>Eugene Verdier—Crimson, perpetual.</p> <p>Glory of Moss—Light pink; dwarf.</p> <p>James Veitch—Dark red, shaded lilac; perpetual.</p> | <p>Jenny Lind—Dark pink.</p> <p>Luxembourg—Purplish red.</p> <p>Mme. de la Rochelambert—Bright red.</p> <p>Mme. Edouard Ory—Bright carmine.</p> <p>Marie de Bourgogne—Light carmine.</p> <p>Mme. Moreau—Bright pink.</p> <p>Maupertuis—Dark red; perpetual.</p> <p>Precoce—Dark red carmine.</p> <p>Salet—Pale rose; perpetual.</p> <p>Violacee—Violet lilac.</p> <p>White—White.</p> <p>Zobeide—Pink.</p> |
|--|--|



SECTION XI.

We do not recommend budded Roses for general cultivation, as few persons give these the proper care, and consequently they bring disappointment; therefore we advise none but careful amateurs to order this class of plants. The main objection to budded Roses by many persons is on account of the suckers they sometimes throw out; this is partially avoided if they are planted sufficiently deep to place the junction of the bud with the stock from two to three inches below the surface of the soil.

There is a growing demand for budded Roses from persons who appreciate their value, especially for exhibition flowers, as many sorts do not attain full perfection when grown upon their own roots.

This section comprises varieties which it is almost impossible to multiply to any extent upon their own roots, and also many newer sorts which have only been introduced within the past few months.

Plants are all budded low. Price 35c. each; \$3 per 10.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

Baronne de Rothschild—Rosy pink, beautiful form.

Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild—Rosy crimson.

Bedford Belle—Blush white, tinted rose, good grower.

Charles Lamb—Bright red, fine in bud.

Comtesse de Mailly Nesle—Bright rose, tinted white.

Docteur Henon—Pure white, thornless.

Duchesse de Valambrosa—Light rosy peach.

Eliza Boelle—White, slightly tinted flesh, very dwarf.

Etienne Levet—Light carmine red.

Eugene Appert—Dark fiery red, shaded maroon.

Etendard de Lyon—Bright pæony red, large.

Eugene Transon—Bright red, dwarf, almost like a China rose.

Ferdinand Chaffolte—Reddish violet, large.

Garden Favorite—A Bourbon perpetual, light flesh, free bloomer.

- George Moreau**—Deep rose or light red.
- Grandeur of Cheshunt**—Light crimson, shaded rose.
- Hebe**—Delicate rose, shaded white.
- Helen Paul**—Light flesh, changing to white.
- Henrich Schultheis**—Lilac rose.
- Joseph Metral**—Red shaded with lighter tint.
- Jules Finger**—Blush, pink centre.
- La France**—Silvery peach, excellent, but a poor grower, and apt to die back.
- Le Havre**—Bright Vermilion.
- Leon Renault**—Light Crimson.
- Lord Raglan**—Deep crimson, shaded purple.
- Mabel Morrison**—A white form of *Baronne de Rothschild*.
- Mme. Alphonse Lavallee**—Lilac rosy carmine.
- Mrs. C. Swailes**—Salmon flesh, of dwarf growth.
- Melle Susanna de Rodocanachi**—Rose, shaded white.
- Marguerite de Roman**—Salmon flesh.
- Marie Finger**—Rosy salmon,
- Marie Rady**—Bright red, glossed white
- Merveille de Lyon**—White, lightly tinted flesh, large flower.
- Nardy Freres**—Rosy violet.
- Olga Marix**—White, flesh centre.
- Souvenir de Leon Gambetta**—Bright carmine, large.
- Violette Boyer**—White, tinted flesh.
- White Baronne**—Pure white form of *Baronne de Rothschild*.

PRIDE OF REIGATE—The New Striped Rose.

This is so far the first really good Striped Hybrid Perpetual introduced. It is a sport of *COUNTRESS OF OXFORD* and originated in England in 1884, where its novel color and markings attracted great attention at the Rose Show at South Kensington, where it was then first exhibited. Color bright carmine red, finely striped with white; flower large, full and well shaped. Very free flowering, and as tried

in our grounds it sustains the same constant form of variegation as it has in England. It is as handsome and desirable as it is novel. Price 35c.

BOURBON, NOISETTE, TEA AND HYBRID TEA.

- American Beauty**—Resembles *LA FRANCE* in shape and size, but its color is of a deep shade of rose; an excellent flower. Plant is of dwarf habit and slow growth, and seems to be better suited to pot culture and forcing than to open ground.
- Camoens**—Rose, yellowish centre.
- Chromatella or Cloth of Gold**—Deep yellow, an old and favorite variety; shows its deep color best when budded.
- Devoniensis** (climbing)—White, flesh centre.
- Duchesse Mathilde**—Pure white.
- Emily Dupuy**—Pale fawn, in the style of *Wm. Allen Richardson*, but better; half climber.
- Etendard de Jeanne d'Arc**—Creamy white, large.
- Grace Darling**—White, shaded pink.
- Gipsy**—Dark red, velvety.
- Lady Mary Fitzwilliams**—Blush, sometimes pure white.
- May Paul**—Red inside, lilac outside.
- Marechal Niel**—Deep chrome yellow; always deeper in color and better grower when budded.
- M'lle Berger**—Delicate rose, medium size flowers.
- Mme. Julie Weidemann**—Silvery rose, centre darker; dwarf.
- Papa Gontier**—Bright red, reverse of petals purple.
- Perle des Jardins**—Bright yellow, best when budded.
- Queen of Bedders**—Dark crimson, dwarf, very free bloomer.
- Queen of Queens**—Light rose, with darker edge.
- Red Malmaison**—Brilliant carmine, profuse bloomer, dwarf, smaller than the old *Souvenir de la Malmaison*.
- Sunset**—A sport of *Perle des Jardins*, of a rich tawny yellow, weak grower upon own roots.

SECTION XII.

NEW ROSES—ALL BUDDED.

NEW ROSE—PURITAN.

Flowers large, well shaped, pure white, but showing a green centre at times; very free bloomer. Growth stout but dwarf. Is of no value upon its own roots. Budded plants 35c.

NEW ROSE—HER MAJESTY.

Flowers of immense size, exquisitely imbricated, of a bright silvery rose, as near perfection as could be desired. A very shy bloomer; seldom giving any flowers after June. Growth exceedingly vigorous, some branches often attaining eight feet during one season's growth. Foliage large but liable to mildew. With all its defects it is worthy of a place in a large collection. Budded plants 35c.

NEW ROSES OF 1887.

Of these we can supply a few budded plants, but owing to being received late in the season, and plants being very small, it has been impossible to either propagate these extensively or give description. *HYBRID*, *Budded plants, 50 cents each.*

Comte de Paris, Duchesse de Bragance, Gloire de Margottin, Mrs. John Laing, etc., etc.

TEA.

Chateau des Bergeries, Lady Zoe Brougham, Luciole, Mme. Etienne, Marie Lambert, Princess Beatrice, Princess of Hohenzollern, etc., etc.



Sub-Tropical PLANTS.

This class is adapted to sections of Middle and South Florida only.

ABUTILON.

Vigorous growing plants, almost perpetual bloomers, flowers bell-shaped. 20 Varieties. 10c. each.

ACACIA.

A genus of medium sized trees, most desirable for the elegance of their foliage and the profusion of blooms which are produced during Winter and early Spring. Some varieties will withstand several degrees of frost, but all are hardy where the Banana will thrive. *Plants from 4 inch pots 50c. each; 10 varieties, our selection, \$3.*

SECTION I.—SIMPLE LEAVES OR PHYLLODES.

A-Armata—With pubescent branches and slightly thorny; flowers yellow in dense heads.

A-Cultiformis—Angular ramifications and branches nodding, leaves glaucous green, flowers yellow, in small balls forming long branches.

A-Melanoxylon—Black wood, branches erect, leaves oblong, recurved, dark green, flowers in balls in the axis of the leaves, pale yellow.

A-Floribunda—Branches pendulous, leaves linear, flowers sulphur yellow.

SEC. II.—COMPOUND LEAVES OR PINNATE.

A-Dealbata—Perhaps the handsomest of the genus, attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet; branches diffuse, covered with whitish bloom; foliage with from 20 to 40 leaflets of a glaucous green; flowers bright yellow, fragrant, in small balls and forming a long panicle. Blooms profusely. Hardy in Savannah.

A-Decurrens—With winged ramifications and slightly pubescent while young, foliage with 10 to 14 pairs of leaflets, flowers yellow in axillary bunches.

A-Farnesiana—*Popinac*—A well-known and popular variety, branches thorny, foliage with minute leaflets, flowers in round yellow balls, very fragrant. Profuse bloomer.

A-Lophantha—Height 10 to 15 feet. Foliage bi-pinnate, flowers small, sulphur yellow in elongated heads, slightly fragrant.

A-Lophantha Neumanii—A sub-variety of the above, with flowers varying from pale to deep red.

A-Speciosa, **A-Superba**, and **A-Nana**. *Compacta* are sub-varieties of **A-Lophantha**.

A-Coccinea, **Letpothylla**, **Mirbellii**, and **Plumosa** are desirable varieties.

AGAVE—Century Plant.

Americana—Green, small, 25c.; large, 50c. to \$1.

Variegated—50c.

ALOYSIA—Lemon Verbena.

Lemon scented foliage. 15c., \$1.25 per 10.

ACALYPHA.

Foliage mottled and blotched crimson and scarlet; fine bedding plant. Three varieties. 15c. each; \$1.25 per 10.

ALLAMANDA.

Cathartica—Shrubby plant, flowers yellow, profuse bloomer. 25c.

Hendersonii—Flowers golden yellow, a beautiful climber, almost perpetual bloomer. 25c.

***BAMBUSA—Chinese Cane.**

Very desirable for rock work.

Argentea Nana (Fortune's)—Dwarf, variegated white, a well-known variety. 10c.

Aurea—Dwarf, leaves striped yellow. 10c.

Nana—Dwarf, foliage green. 10c.

Metake—Green, tall. 10c.

Simoni—Variegated and tall grower. 10c.

CESTRUM.

Free-blooming shrubs. 15c. each, \$1.25 per 10.

Aurantiacum—Deep orange, spring bloomer.

Nocturnum—NIGHT-BLOOMING JASMINE; very fragrant at night.

CLITORIA TERNATA.

Climber; deep blue flowers, pea shaped. 25c.

CITRUS—The Orange Tribe.

All our plants are pot grown and grafted upon the **Otaheiti** and **Limonium Trifoliatum**, which dwarfs the tree in the same manner that the Paradise stock dwarfs the apple. These plants are thus better adapted for growing in conservatories than those grafted upon the ordinary seedling stocks. This class of trees commends itself to amateurs, but is not intended for cultivating in groves.

Ten best varieties of **Oranges** and **Lemons**, 8 to 12 inches, well branched. \$1 each.

Kwum Kwat—The Japanese Cherry Orange. Fruit small and is eaten whole. \$1 each.

Otaheiti, or **Chinese Dwarf Orange**—Suitable for pot culture, as it produces fruit when but a foot high. Is also becoming very popular as a stock for dwarfing other varieties. Large plants, 50c. to \$1 each; one year old plants, 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

Myrtle Leaved—A desirable ornamental variety. 50c. to \$1.

***Limonium Trifoliatum**—A trifoliate low growing variety of lemon, quite hardy in this latitude. 25c. to 50c. each.

COFFEA ARABICA.

The Coffee Tree; an evergreen shrub with glossy leaves and white fragrant flowers. 50c.

CORDYLINA CANNÆFOLIA.

Allied to **Draecena**. Foliage green, lance-like. 50c.

CROTONS.

CROTON.

Plants with beautiful leaf variegations, indispensable in any collection of hot-house plants; require high temperature in winter. Price 50c.; larger sizes, \$1 to \$2. We offer 12 varieties, among which the following:

D'Israeli, **Elegans**, **Cornutum**, **Inter-ruptum**, **Irregulare**, **Pictum**, **Maximum**, **Undulatum**, **Maculatum**, **Volutum**, etc.

DATURA,

or **Brugmansia Suavolens.**

A shrubby plant, growing to a height of six to eight feet in rich ground; flowers white, very large, trumpet shaped and fragrant; a most excellent plant for effect. 15c.

DRACÆNA—Dragon Tree.

Handsome ornamental plants, attaining large size; foliage colored in many varieties.

Ferra—Foliage dark red. 50c. to \$1.

Terminalis—Bronzy green, flaked crimson. 50c. to \$1.50.

Stricta—Bright reddish crimson. 50c. to \$2.

Indivisa—Green, leaves narrow, fine for vases. 50c. to \$1.50.

Latifolia—Leaves narrow, valuable for vases. 50c. to \$1.

Rubra—Green and red. 50c. to \$1.

† **DAPHNE INDICA.**

Sweet-scented Daphne. 50c. to \$1.

DURANTA PLUMIERI.

Tall-growing conservatory shrub; flowers blue, succeeded by yellow berries, which are retained all winter. 25c.

EUGENIA—Rose Apple.

Jambos—An evergreen shrub; flowers large, globular, brush-like head, succeeded by white fruit, with a strong attar of rose perfume. 50c.

Ugni—Chilian Myrtle. Hard wood evergreen shrub with small foliage. Flowers white or pale pink. Fruit aromatic. 50c.

Mitchelli—Surinam Cherry. A small tree, producing a small cherry-like fruit. 50c.

EUPHORBIA.

Splendens—A thorny shrub, with bright red flowers; continuous bloomer. 25c.

Sanguinea—Foliage brown carmine, veins carmine, fine bedder. 25c.

†**Jacquinæflora**—Flowers bright orange; fine winter bloomer. 25c.

FICUS.

Elastica—India Rubber Tree, with broad leaves. 50c.

Australis—Australian Gum Tree; foliage smaller. 50c. to \$1.

Repens—A creeping plant, valuable for covering pillars, walls or rock-work in conservatories. 15c.

Parcellii—A white variegated plant; rapid grower. 50c. to \$1.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

A tall tree, hardy in Florida. Fine pinnate foliage; flowers orange yellow. 50c.

†**HABROTHAMNUS ELEGANS.**

Flowers tubular, carmine; of easy culture; constant bloomer. 25c.

HIBISCUS SINENSIS—Chinese Hibiscus.

Magnificent plants for bedding or pot culture. From 3-inch pots, 25c.; from 4-inch pots, 50c.

Double Red, Double Yellow.

Double Salmon, Single Red.

Baptisti—Dark red, double.

Cruentus—Crimson, double.

Cooperii—Leaves variegated.

Lambertii—Single red, large.

Miniata—Vivid red, double.

Versicolor—Flowers single, mottled crimson and white.

Schizopetalus (New)—Flowers orange and red; petals lacinated.

Lucien Linden (New)—Flowers double, pale yellow, streaked and spotted brilliant red.

Zebrinus—Double red, striped white.

Dennisonii—Single white, of rather dingy color, but the nearest to white yet introduced.

JASMINUM.

Fragrant flowering shrubs.

Sambac—Arabian Jasmine—Flowers white; very profuse bloomer. 25c.; large plants, 50c.

Grand Duke of Tuscany—Very double; white. 25c. and 50c.

Grandiflorum—Catalonian Jasmine. 15c.

Gracillinum—Resembles *G. Multiflorum*. 25c.

Multiflorum—Star Jasmine—Flowers white, star-shaped. 25c.

Scandens—Climbing; flowers white, star-shaped. 25c.

†**JUSTICIA.**

Desirable winter blooming plants. 15c. \$1.25 per 10.

Carnea—Pink.

Nervosa—Blue.

Ornata (Aphelandra)—Leaves marbled white.

†**LIBONIA PENRHOSIENSIS.**

A new greenhouse shrub; flowers orange and scarlet; free winter bloomer. 15c.



LEONOTIS LEONURUS.

LEONOTIS LEONURUS—Lion's Tail.

Free blooming plant with spikes of orange flowers. 25 cents.

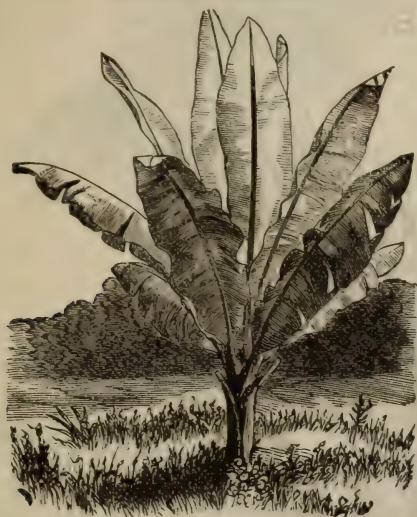
MEYENIA ERECTA.

Cœrulea—Dwarf shrub, flowers violet. 25c.; large size 50c.

Alba—Flowers white. 25c.

MURRAYA EXOTICA.

A rare shrub of the orange tribe; flowers white, very fragrant. 50c.

MUSA—Bananas.

Hart's Choice—Medium-growing plant; fruit of Fig Banana class; bunches large; an excellent variety. \$1 each.

Sinensis, or Cavendishii—Of dwarf growth; produces very good fruit. Plants seldom grow above six or seven feet. 50c. to \$1.

Orinoco—Taller growing than above, and with leaves of great ornamental effect; valuable for bedding out in summer. Fruit often matures in this latitude. 50c. to \$1.

Daca—Of medium height; fruit small, but of excellent quality. 50c. to \$1.

Silk—Delicate foliage, underside of leaves of a silky gloss. \$1.

Vitata—A dwarf ornamental variety; underside of leaves purple, upperside green, striped purple. 50c. to \$1.

Baracoa, or Red Skin.	} All good fruit-bearing varieties of medium height.
Large Fig.	
Magnifica.	
Martinique.	

PHORMIUM TENAX—New Zealand Flax.

Leaves broad, erect, sword-like; a popular ornamental plant for vases or tubs. 50c.

PHYLLANTHUS ROSEA PICTUS.

A new and very striking plant; leaves colored with rose, bronze, green and white; beds out and stands the sun well. 50c.

PINE APPLE—Bromelia Ananas.

Black Antigua—Fruit large, leaves very spiny. 50c. to \$1.

Red Spanish, or Cayenne—Fruit large; leaves nearly devoid of spines. 50c. to \$1 each.

Sugar Loaf—Fruit large, very sweet. One year old plants, 50c.; bearing size, \$1.

†POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA.

Tall-growing plants, valuable for decorative purposes in winter; leaves preceding the insignificant flowers are bright crimson; requires high temperature in winter to bring it to perfection. 50c.; large plants, \$1.

PSIDIUM CATLEYANUM.

Catley Guava—An evergreen shrub, producing the well-known Red Guava. Produces fruit in an ordinary greenhouse. 50c.

PSIDIUM LUCIDUM.

The Guava or yellow Chinese. Fruit yellow, and produced during nearly the whole year. 50c.

PEPINO, or MELON SHRUB.

[*SOLANUM GUATEMALENSE.*] (?)

We have cultivated this plant a little more than two years, but although blooms were produced freely, we have failed to see any fruit so far. Fruit has, however, been produced in several places, and is of a pale lemon color, slightly striped with purple, in shape and size resembling a goose egg; flesh solid, pale yellow, in texture like a musk melon, sweet, but tempered with a refreshing, spicy and acid aroma.

The plant attains 3 to 4 feet in height, and is very bushy. It can stand a light frost, but a heavy frost kills it to the ground. It seems to have found its suitable climate in South Florida and South California, where it has yielded an abundance of fruit; but here it must be grown as a conservatory shrub, and may, when plants are two or three years old, lose its general tendency to produce abortive flowers. Upon the whole this plant is worth a trial.

Small plants from 3-inch pots, 15c. each, \$1.50 per 10.

SANSEVIERA ZEYLANICA.

Sword-like leaves, green, marbled with lighter shade. 50c.

+ SPARMANNIA AFRICANA.

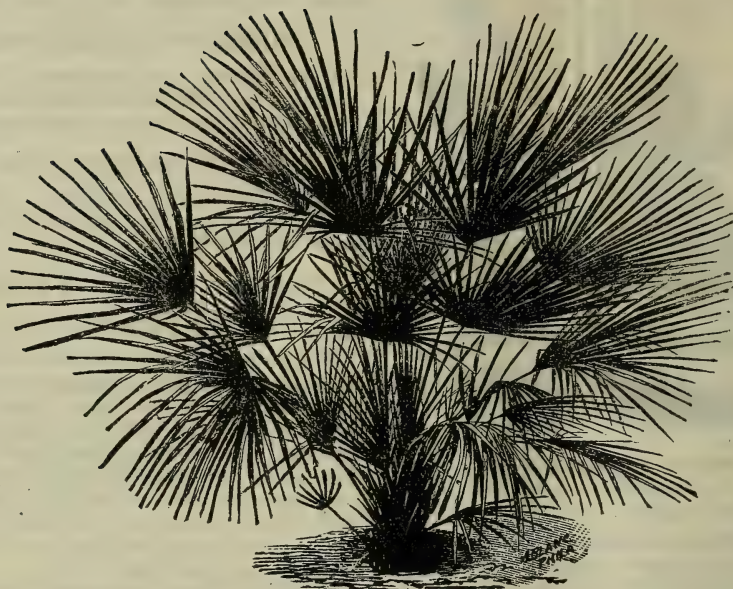
A tall-growing conservatory shrub, producing a profusion of white flowers during winter. Flowers large white, with four petals and four sepals, and numerous carmine stamens, with yellow anthers, giving a handsome appearance to the plant; a most valuable acquisition. 25c.

TABERNAMONTANA.

Coronarius—Evergreen shrub; flowers white; very fragrant, resembling the Grand Duke Jasmine. 25c. and 50c.

Comassa—Of a more dwarf habit of growth and more precocious bloomer. 25c. and 50c.

PALMS.



PALM—CHAMÆROPS.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are successful in Middle Florida. The others only for extreme South Florida, or where they can be protected during the coldest part of the winter.

We grow this class very extensively, and can supply healthy and well-grown plants. All are pot grown.

The distinctive characters of the leaves are not apparent in young plants, hence one and two-year plants show a sameness of leaves.

The prices are for plants ranging from 8 to 12 inches in height; larger sizes at proportionate prices.

SECTION I.

LEAVES PINNATE.

**Areca Bauerii* (*Seaforthia Robusta*) — Graceful variety, attaining a height of 15 or 20 feet, and of half-hardy habit. \$1.

Areca Lutescens—Graceful variety; leaves bright green, petioles and stems yellow. \$1.

Areca Rubra — Excellent for decorating apartments; leaves bright red when young, and changing to dark green. 50c. to \$1.

**Areca Sapida*—Another very graceful variety, of easy culture and half-hardy habit. \$1.

Areca Verschaffeltii — Graceful variety, dark green foliage, with light-colored band through the center of leaf. \$1.

Cocos Plumosa—A graceful, finely pinnated variety. \$1.

Cocos Bonetti—An excellent variety for apartments. \$1.



COCUS WEDDELLIANA.

Cocos Weddelliana—Unquestionably the most graceful of the smaller growing class; stems slender, erect; leaves long and narrow, of a rich green. \$1.

Caryota Urens—(Fish Tail Palm)—Of medium growth; leaves with broad pinnules. \$1.

***Euterpe Edulis** (West India Cabbage Palm)—75c.

Geonoma Gracilis—A dwarf growing variety, resembling somewhat Cocos Weddelliana; requires a moist and warm temperature. \$1.

Glaziova Insignis—Another graceful variety, resembling Cocos Weddelliana. \$1

Kentia Australis—Of exceedingly graceful habit, leaves finely divided and of a dark green tint. \$2.

Kentia Balmoreana—A graceful variety, with crisp leaves, which have the appearance of being curled; quite scarce. \$2.

Kentia Canterburyana—Of robust habit and very ornamental. It is called "Umbrella Palm" from the peculiar appearance of its leaves. \$2.

Kentia Fosteriana—The most robust of this genus; leaves broader and of dark color. \$2.

***Oreodoxia Regia**—THE ROYAL PALM. \$1

***Phœnix Canariensis**—A form of the Date Palm. \$1.

***Phœnix Dactylifera**—THE DATE PALM. 50c.

Phœnix Leonensis, or Spinosa—\$1.

***Phœnix Reclinata**—A valuable variety, of robust and compact growth, of great decorative merit. \$1.

***Phœnix Rupicola**,
***Phœnix Farinifera**,
***Phœnix Tenuis**,
Phœnix Sahariensis
Picta Nigra, } All beautiful varieties of the Date Palm Section. \$1.

Ptychosperma Alexandra—One of the most desirable varieties for cool house cultivation, of robust growth and beautifully arched foliage. \$1.

Seaforthia Elegans—Graceful habit and rapid growth make this a valuable Palm for cool houses or apartments. \$1.

SECTION II.

PALMATE OR FAN SHAPED LEAVES.

***Chamœrops Fortunei**—Of easy culture and almost hardy here. 50c.

***Chamerops Canariensis**, } Beautiful sub-varieties of the Fan Palmetto,
***Chamerops Martiana**, } \$1 each.
***Chamerops Gracilis**,

Corypha Australis—Of robust growth and handsome dark green foliage; stands a low temperature. 50c.

Latania Borbonica—CHINESE FAN PALMETTO—The most desirable variety of this section for decorating vases, baskets, etc.; leaves very large and showy. 50c.

Washingtonia Robusta—A new half hardy variety which is said by European growers to be superior to *Latania Borbonica*, Small plants, \$1.



PANDANUS UTILE.

SECTION III.

CYCADS, ETC.

***Cycas Revoluta**—SAGO PALM—Highly ornamental plant, with a crown of dark green pinnated leaves. \$1 to \$5.

Pandanus Utile—SCREW PINE—A valuable plant for the center of vases; foliage spiny. 50c to \$2.

We will supply the following collections of Palms, selection to be left to us:

- 12 varieties, two year old plants \$ 3 00
- 12 varieties, three year old plants.. 6.00
- 12 varieties, four to five year old plants..... 12.00



GREENHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

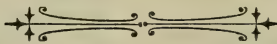
This branch of our establishment is now the largest and most complete in the South. For this department a special Catalogue (No. 2) is published on the 1st of February of each year. The increasing demand for Greenhouse Plants has enabled us to keep up with the march of progress, and induced us to cultivate a very large and varied stock of Plants, not only of the favorite classes usually found in greenhouses, but also plants of the newest introduction. Our facilities for propagating large quantities of healthy stock, and the saving of fuel, enable us to offer Plants at unusually low prices.

Special attention is called to our very large stock of *Winter Blooming* Plants, such as Abutilons, Begonias, Bouvardias, Cestrums, Chorozemas, Daphne, Eupatoriums, Euphorbias, Libonias, Stevias, etc.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

Many persons unacquainted with the most desirable classes of plants often find some difficulty in making suitable selections. To prevent disappointment when plants are selected injudiciously, we would suggest to our patrons to order special collections, stating whether they are required for Greenhouse culture, Winter blooming, or for Summer decorations of flower gardens. These collections are composed of the most desirable classes, and of such as we grow in large quantities. In making these collections we guarantee that they will give satisfaction, and the utmost liberality will be observed in the quantity sent.

No. 1—Collection of 10 Greenhouse Plants, all distinct.....	\$ 1 75
“ 2 “ 25 “ “ “	4 00
“ 3 “ 50 “ “ “	8 00
“ 4 “ 100 “ “ “	15 00



RATES OF FREIGHT ON TREES AND PLANTS.

PLEASE NOTICE.—All Freight shipped by Railroad to points marked by a star (*), must be *Prepaid and Released*. Remittances to cover charges must be made before shipment. For other Railroad points and Express Freight, shipments can be forwarded *Released and Guaranteed* and payable at destination. These rates refer to trees packed in *Boxes*; if packed in *Bales*, from 5 to 10 per cent. additional must be added. As they are also liable to change, we decline all responsibility for any alterations by the various Railroad lines. Rates for points not named in this list given on application.

FROM AUGUSTA TO	EXPRESS			R. R.	FROM AUGUSTA TO	EXPRESS			R. R.
	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs	100 lbs		25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs	100 lbs
Altamont, Fla.-----	\$ 80	\$1 15	\$2 20	\$ 95	Mims Station, Fla.---	\$ 80	\$1 15	\$2 15	\$ ---
Altoona, Fla.-----				1 02	Manatee, (to Tampa) Fla	80	1 15	2 20	---
Argyle, Fla.-----	80	1 15	2 15		Mobile, Ala.-----	90	1 25	2 40	47
Arredondo, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	88	New Orleans, La.-----	1 00	1 50	3 00	77
Albion, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90		Orange Park, Fla.-----	65	1 00	1 70	63
Apopka, Fla.-----	80	1 15	2 05	1 00	Ormond, Fla.-----				91
Anthony, Fla.-----				93	Ocala, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	93
Bay St. Louis, Miss.---				97	Orlando, Fla.-----	80	1 15	2 05	1 06
Baldwin, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	74	Oaklawn, Fla.-----				88
Bartow, Fla.-----	80	1 15	2 20	1 30	Olustee, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	82
Bronson, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	1 30	Orange City, Fla.-----	80	1 15	2 15	---
Brooksville, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	1 20	Oakland, Fla.-----	80	1 15	2 25	---
Beresford, Fla.-----	65	1 00	1 75	76	Palatka, Fla.-----	65	1 00	1 70	63
Brunswick, Ga.-----	55	85	1 30	48	Pensacola, Fla.-----	80	1 15	2 20	76
Cedar Keys, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	88	Pemberton's Ferry, Fla	80	1 15	1 90	1 03
Citra, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	91	Quincy, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	83
Crescent City, Fla. (to Denver.)-----	70	1 00	2 00	70	Rockledge, Fla.-----	90	1 25	2 50	---
Callahan, Fla.-----				69	Ravenswood, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	1 02
Daytona, Fla.-----	80	1 15	2 25	94	Savannah, Ga.-----	35	50	75	26
De Land, Fla.-----	65	1 00	1 75	76	Sanford, Fla.-----	65	1 00	1 75	74
Eustis, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	1 02	St. Augustine, Fla.---	70	1 00	1 90	68
Fernandina, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	45	Silver Springs, Fla.---	70	1 00	1 90	93
Fruitland Park, Fla.---	70	1 00	1 90		So-Lake Weir, Fla.---	70	1 00	1 90	---
Gainesville, Fla.-----	65	1 00	1 60	88	Starke, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	82
Glen St. Mary, Fla.---	70	1 00	1 90	74	Sorento, Fla.-----	80	1 15	2 05	1 00
Green Cove Springs, Fla	65	1 00	1 70	63	Seffner, Fla.-----	80	1 15	2 20	---
Gruelle, Fla.-----				1 02	Tallahassee, Fla.---	70	1 00	1 90	97
Hawthorn, Fla.-----				88	Tarpon Springs, Fla.---	90	1 25	2 35	---
Jacksonville, Fla.---	55	85	1 30	45	Titusville, Fla.-----	80	1 15	2 15	1 07
Kissimmee, Fla.-----	85	1 15	2 20	1 08	Tangerine, Fla. (to Vic- toria)-----	80	1 15	2 05	1 00
Leesburg, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	1 01	Thomasville, Ga.---	60	90	1 50	59
Lake City, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	86	Tampa, Fla.-----	80	1 15	2 20	1 15
Live Oak, Fla.-----	60	90	1 50	91	Volusia, (to Drayton Is- land.) Fla.-----				73
Lawtey, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90		Waldo, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	86
Longwood, Fla.-----	80	1 15	2 20		Windsor, (to Rochelle) Fla.-----				
Mascotte, Fla.-----	90	1 25	2 35			70	1 00	1 90	88
Madison, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	93	Wildwood, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	98
Monticello, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	1 00	Waycross, Ga.-----	55	85	1 30	48
Milton, Fla.-----	90	1 25	2 35	1 39	Yallaha, Fla.-----				1 14
Mt. Dora, Fla.-----	80	1 15	2 05	1 00	Zellwood, Fla.-----	80	1 15	2 05	1 00
Micanopy, Fla.-----	70	1 00	1 90	88					

